

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,283—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1901.



Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th June
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P. Barberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich.	6,043	3th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETRANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 29th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901
,, Duca. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	908	1,028-8 1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577 8	605 660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	.. ..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

What's the matter with your CYCLE?

EITHER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.



TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Impérial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	,,	2	4
				PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra,	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc. supplied.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	72 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅝ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & G WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANOLLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	&c. &c. &c.
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	
	&c. &c. &c]	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICE BOOKS of the undermentioned deceased Clerks at one time serving in the Railway Department, Secretariat, Bombay, (and whose heirs are not known) having been preserved for more than three years from the dates if their deaths, will be destroyed on the 31st July next unless application is meanwhile received from their heirs for possession thereof. Applications should be addressed to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Public Works Department, Railway, Bombay :—

MR. KRISHNA BABAJEE,
MR. A. C. BLOOMFIELD,
MR. HARISCHANDRA TRIMBAK.

2. In the case of the late clerk, J. COELHO, his service book will be destroyed on 31st March, 1902, (3 years from the date of death) unless claimed before then.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and

In the matter of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED. .. Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order dated the 10th day of June, 1901, sanctioning reduction in the capital from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 2,25,000 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, together with a minute in the words following "The capital of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Companys Limited, henceforth is Rs. 2,25,000 divided into 900 shares of Rs. 250 each instead of the original capital of Rs. 9,00,000 divided into 900 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. At the time of the registration of this minute the sum of Rs. 250 has been and is to be deemed to be paid up on each of the said shares" was registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 20th day of June 1901—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1901.

MULJI AND RAGHAVJI,
Attorneys for the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANGLIA BHUDHAJI GOWAND and BHAGOOBAI, widow of SOOKAT BUDHAJI GOWAND, for herself and as guardian of her infant son KASHYA, have contracted TO SELL to our client, firstly all that piece or parcel of Toka land, situate at Matunga, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1600 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other pieces under old No. 18, new No. 15175, and new Survey No. 207-810, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Ardesir Pestonjee Sethna, on or towards the South by the property of Mukund Rama, on or towards the East by the property of the purchaser ; and secondly all that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 18-22, new No. 1E-15176, 15181, new Survey No. 3-815, 5 812, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North and East by the property of the purchaser, on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Municipality, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Mukund Rama and partly by the property of Bhagoobai.

Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of sale, lease, gift, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, and to the Collector and Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any exist.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1901.

DIKSHIT & DHUNJISHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUKUND RAMA GOWAND, has contracted TO SELL to our client firstly all that piece or parcel of Government Toka land situate at Matunga outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the piece secondly described under Old No. 22, New No. 1B-15181, New Survey No. —, Old Survey No. 6A-811, 6B 811, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North and East by the property of Pooranmul Gulji, on or towards the West by the property of Ardesir Pestonji Sethna, and on or towards the South by the property of Hiraji Hassu Gowand; and secondly all that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with the piece firstly described under Old No. 22, New No 1B-15181, Old Survey No. —, and New Survey No. 6A-811, 6B-811, and bounded on the North, East and South by the vacant land of Hiraji Hassu Gowand, and on or towards the West by the property of Ardesir Pestonji Sethna.

Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of sale, lease, gift, lien, inheritance or otherwise, howsoever should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 1, Hummam Street, and to the Collector and Municipality of Bombay from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any exist.—Dated this 17th day of June 1901.

DIKSHIT AND DHUNJISHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SUNDERBAI, widow of WISWANATH MADOWJEE late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAPUJEE PEETOBA KIRTIKER and MORESHWAR PEETOBA KIRTIKER of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, the executors named in the will of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of June, 1901.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN, & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 521 of 1900.

Sitabai widow and another ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Wasantrao Nana Moroba and another ......Defendant,

Under instructions of Messrs. Leslie Crawford and Maneckji Sorabji Captain who by the decree dated the 7th day of March last, made in the above suit are ordered to conduct the sale Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June 1901 at 4 p.m, sell on the premises by Public Auction, the property described below :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabout and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 New No, 67 old Survey No. 214 and new Survey No. 2-195 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward C, No. 2410-42, Street No. 327-31 and 1, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the cart of the late Nichollas D'Souza, on or towards the west by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Rao Nana Moroba and on or towards the south by the property lately of Shricrushna Vasudewji but now of Pestonji Edulji Mehta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs, Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55, and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55,56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, rice and other grain in bags, jagree in bundle, cotton seed, chillies, and hurda in bags, grain in heaps, cotton bales and docras, and sundries.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO ! ! POLO ! ! ! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co , 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SILVER Photo-Frames, Manicure Sets, Waist-buckles, Pin-boxes, Serviette-rings, Card cases, Match-boxes, Cigarette-cases, Cigar-boxes, Sovereign-cases, Peg Measures, Christening Mugs, Cups, Bowls, Ink stands, Scent-bottles, Tea Sets and Trays, Flasks, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

REMEMBER OUR ANNUAL SALE.—COMMENCES on MONDAY next, 1st July. Great bargains in Crockery, Glassware and useful articles, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

FURNITURE made to order, on hire or hire-purchase system. Terms Moderate.—E, SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

ON VIEW—Mr. J. CAMPBELL'S fine collection of nearly a century old, China Curiosities, books, furniture, art pictures, etc, at Custom House Road, Fort, TO BE SOLD on 26th instant.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c.,&c, too,numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MARKET RATES.—We want you to particularly note that all descriptions of WINES, SPIRITS and ALE are SOLD at our Establishment at Market Rates.—The GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Homœopathic medicines, Rev. Muller's Solerbelotti Specifics, and Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I, I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc, Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreau, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, Madras. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of engineering instruments and books, consisting of theodolite, level, clinometer level, brass cross staff with compass, boxes of drawing instruments, sextant, measuring chain, steel tape, parallel ruler, circular divided brass scale, 48 volumes Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other engineering books, etc., the property of the late H. McP. MITCHELL, Esq., Resident Engineer, G. I. P Railway.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

SALE OF 64 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the new Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, and on account and at the risk of Chatoorbhooj Bhawanidas—

64 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc,

1 gold open-faced watch by Frodsham and Co., London.

About 100 remnant pieces of single and double width flannel tweed, serge and coating, suitable for coats, trousers, and suits,

4 gramophones, hand-governed, in complete order, each 6 tunes.

1 Tamier's cinematograph camera for projecting, taking negatives, and printing positives with dark slides film carrier, film winder, negative lens, projective lens, etc.

48 cinematograph films of Indian and English subjects from 120 to 60 feet long.

1 double-barrel fire pump with a copper reservoir.

A small stock of carriage light of 8 cell battery, camel flash light, candle electric light, student lamps with 4 and 5 cell batteries, motor fan with battery complete.

The property of a Parsee gentleman.—A number of bound law-books, of which printed list may be had from the Auctioneers.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Trading Co., proprieter Dr, N. R. Satpute—

4 sewing machines with cover, and 1 machine without cover

On account of the concerned—

3 boxes 31 1-2lbs, real Amber beads of sizes.

On account of the concerned ex S. S. Persia.—

H. M. 1-26—26 cases assorted jams and jellies.

ex S. S. Arabia.

1011 H. S. 1-2—2 cases jams.

„ „ 3-9—7 „ Swiss milk.

By order of Messrs. Joosub Peermahomed and Co. and on account of and at the risk of Mr. Moosa Hajee Ahmed.

15 cases umbrellas.

On account of the concerned—

5 cases Plush shirts damaged by sea water.

2 cases cotton shirts damaged by sea water,

1 case woollen shirts damaged by sea water,

4 pieces silk flowered grenadines damaged by sea water

On account and risk to whom it may concern—

3 barrels congo red colour damaged by sea water.

By order of the Administrator-General, the undermentioned watches and chains belonging to the estate of the late Mr. S. P. Leggett viz :—

1 gold open-faced watch with chain.

1 gold hunting watch by Rotherham, London, with chain.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gent's new and second-hand bicycles.

1 light viz a-viz.

1 second hand office shigram.

1 second-hand circular brougram.

1 strong-built victoria.

1 light dog-cart.

and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL OLD RICH SATSUMA CURIOSITIES NEARLY A CENTURY OLD, RICH ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURE, ETC.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road opposite the Town Custom House, Fort, a large collection of real China curiosities nearly a century old, such as Satsuma flower vases, powder boxes, jars, card and wall plates of different sizes, real old blue China flower jars, real copper enamelled vases, real marble large figures, real art pictures, engravings, chromos, water colours, oil paintings, a large collection of valuable reading books and novels, few pieces of Wimbridge's furniture such as wall-mirror large brackets, corner cabinets, marble top round tables, bookstand, old guns, swords, revolver, etc., the property of J. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Architect.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m , Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Soundy's Ebonized cottage piano in good order, Singer's hand sewing machine, English cooking stove, table ornaments, windproof lamps, Hyderabad carpets, pictures, etc., the property of D. W, HOUGHTON, Esq.,

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 P. and O. Terrace, P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome Englishmade mahogany, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture also teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery, pictures, lamps, ice box, fowl house, collection of garden plants in pots, etc., the property of T. COUNSELL Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED SILK, SATIN, MUSLINS, INSERTIONS, COTTON UNDERSHIRT, FELT CAPS AND TWINE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods landed ex. s. s. "Po" viz :—

S 11 C	2805	1101—1 case 13 pcs. colored plain silk 16 1-2"
Do.	2743	8571—1 case 18 pcs. colored sateen 34"
Do.	3349	11—1 case 10 pcs. white embroidered muslins 39-40"
Do.	152	6—1 case 901 1-2 dozen w. w. insertions 40-41"
Do.	1748	5—1 case 900 2-12 dozen w. w. insertions 40-44"
Do.	3359	48-49—2 cases 100 dozen cotton undershirts
Do.	2667	19-21—3 cases 120 dozen felt caps
Do.	3154	155—1 case 100 bundles 400 lbs. twine

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BAUN GANGA ROAD ON THE MALABAR HILL AT WALKESHWAR.

On THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Thucker Mawji Shamji the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopal Laljee and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Thucker, Tricum Nathoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December 1893, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Vuebraj Mohunjee of the other part the following property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Baun Ganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16884 and new Survey No. B 7261 and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkershett, on or towards the north by the public road and on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 5905, street No, 19 and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Madhowji Virji Solicitor, for the Transferee of the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th Inst. at 3 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3 on account of the underwriters, the following cases of Brandy, landed, damaged ex. s. s. "Po"—

S L 1—67 cases quarts Camel Brandy.

do. 2—39 do. pints do.

F H Lebrun & Co—28 cases quarts F. H. Lebrun & Co's Brandy.

D P B & Co.—5 cases quarts Joseph Dugent Brandy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the goods are knocked down and the Purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town Duties and all Dock charges and clear the goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co.
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower) on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1901, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1901.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager,

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 18th July 1901, both days inclusive,

NOTICE.

RE AUCTION SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement of SALE of the RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FOREST" advertised in the local papers to take place on the 29th instant NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Race-horses do not belong to the Bombay Stable Company and the public and intending purchasers are hereby WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said Race Horses from the said Bombay Stable Company as this Company is NOT the OWNER of the said Race Horses and has NO POWER TO SELL the same.—Dated this 21st June, 1901.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors to the Owners of the said RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FOREST."

IT is hereby notified that the ABKARI CONTRACT of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum will be AUCTIONED for ten years, commencing from the 1st of Azur, 1312, to the end of Aban, 1321, Fasli, at the office of the Revenue Board, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 6th July, 1901, A. D.

All applicants willing to bid for the Contract are directed to be present on the occasion,

GULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Govt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which 11 Millions 202,000 marks.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz ;

The highest prize will be event. 500,000 Marks.

	Premium	of	300,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	200,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	100,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	75,000	Marks
2	Prizes	of	70,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	65,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	60 000	Marks
1	Prize	of	55,000	Marks
2	Prizes	of	50,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	40,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	30,000	Marks
1	Prize	of	20,000	Marks
16	Prizes	of	10,000	Marks
56	Prizes	of	5,000	Marks
103	Prizes	of	3,000	Marks
156	Prizes	of	2,000	Marks
3	Prizes	of	1,500	Marks
612	Prizes	of	1,000	Marks
1030	Prizes	of	300	Marks
20	Prizes	of	250	Marks
76	Prizes	of	200	Marks
36043	Prizes	of	169	Marks
9992	Prizes	of	150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
10880	Prizes	of	78, 45, 21 Marks	

In all 59,000 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000 in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th, Mk. 65,000, in 5th, Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

18 shill. for a full ticket.
9 „ for a half ticket.
4 „ 6d. for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp, one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittence of money can be made by English Banknotes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Orders.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movlliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold,	Silver.	Nickel,	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 3. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to :—MANAGER, V. C Works Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................ „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............ „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent,

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	23 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka ; First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As, 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 1-2	= — 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= „
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-4	= „
Bar Silver in London	27 7-10	= „
„ New York	59 3-4	=
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	= plus 1-2
„ New York	4·88 7-8	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	= unch'gd.
„ Short London Bills	2 1-2 „	= „
„ Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 „	= unch'gd.
Silver to Bombay	£80,000	
„ Calcutta	£10,000	
Gold to Bombay	£10,000	

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bls. Sold on speculation and for export 5,000 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports nil. Spot 4 22-32 — 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·37	4·36	4·29	4·8	4·8
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
„ last year	3,400	„
Exports to Great Britain	12,000	„
„ „ Continent	4,000	„
Mid.-Uplands	8 9-16	= minus 1-10
Futures, month of Sept.	7·48	= minus 3
Do. Do. Dec.	7·39	= minus 3

Copper Braziers £ 79.

Seeds unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales
Total week's sales	61,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ for exportation	1,000
„ forwarded to consumers	54 000
„ Actual exports	6,000
„ Week's imports	30,000
„ Stock	691,000
Surats week's sales	1,400
„ Sold on spec.	Nil
„ „ for exportation	Nil
„ forwarded to consumers	1,800
„ Actual exports	100
„ Week's imports	Nil
„ Stock	30,000
Afloat American	70,000
„ Indian	7,000

NEW YORK.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	50,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	24,000
„ „ Continent	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	410,000
Do. at Interior Ports	300,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 22nd June 1901 :—

Cotton	10,240	bales.
Wheat	6,640	cwts.
Linseed	1,979	„
Rapeseed	2,808	„
Gingellyseed	1,650	„
Poppyseed	2,490	„
Groundnuts	206	„
Castorseed	2,683	„
Rice	1,015	„
Myrabollams	1,979	„

Imports of treasure into Bombay on 21st June ex. s. s. "Persia" from London.

Rs. 6,86,607 Silver Bullion.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

EXCHANGE.

All Banks opened this morning quoting 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T. on London and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand. The enquiry at the rate has been very limited and the only business of importance reported was a small amount of T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. on account of branch selling orders. The Calcutta market, we hear, is unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16 Demand. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do „ „ Francs	169 1-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
Do. Shanghai	198 1-2
Do. Japan	148.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened dull at Rs. 95. 1-16. for cash and account, and closes this afternoon with a decline of about 1-8th on opening rates.

FREIGHT.

Market is quiet but steady. Some further business was done for Hull early July loading per steamer Clan Macdonald at 15s. and sellers are now asking 15s. 6d. to 16s. For ready the Hispania, booked some measurement for Liverpool at 17s.

SEEDS.

There is little change to report in this market. With a little enquiry the price of linseed has been raised to Rs. 9-5-6 at which business is reported. Rapeseed is unchanged at Rs. 6-4 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed is very steady at Rs. 8-4 and Castorseed also steady at Rs. 33 1-2 to Rs. 33 3-4.

COTTON.

This market is very steady for ready cotton and purchases by local mills are reported to the extent of about 2,000 Bales. The Sutta market for New Crop is stiff and rates are Re. 1 higher.

Rs. 169 Bengals F. G. 25 Jan. 1902

„ 208 Broach Good 25 March 1902

LONDON, JUNE 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 1-2	= unchg'd.
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= do.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-4	= do.
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16	= do.
„ New York	59 3-4	= do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	= do.
Do. New York	4·88 7-8	= do.
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent.	= do.
Do. Short London Bills	2 1-2 do.	= do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 do.	= do.

Bombay mails of 8th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.—Arrivals "Lindenfels" and "Imperator"—seeds unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat 100 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 23-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·37	4·36	4·29	4·8	4·8
		Unchanged.		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000	bales.
Do. last year	3,400	„
Exports to Great Britain	5,000	„
Do. to Continent	1,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8 plus 1-16	
Futures month of Sept.	7·56 plus 8	
Do. do. Dec	7·49 plus 10	

	Bales.
Total visible supply	2,300,000
„ of which is East Indian	182,000
„ stock in London	1,000
„ quantity in sight	9 780,000

WISE in many respects, observes the Lahore paper, His Highness the Ruler of Afghanistan is very short-sighted in regard to the commercial interests of his country. State monopolies and heavy taxes have pretty nearly crushed out the Kabul trade with India. Hence local industries are failing instead of expanding as they would were reasonable facilities afforded. Kohat salt is now almost unknown in the Kabul market. The exportation of horses to British India is almost, if not entirely, *nil*, a fact that must have forced itself on any resident in the Punjab who would buy a good "Kabuli" if he could. Every dog, however, has his day, and the horse breeder in the Punjab should be making hay while the sun shines.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5-5m., 4-52a. Low water, 10-28m., 11-40a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Cathedral High School vs. Microbe C. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-salam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa-Bay per s s "Safari," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s s "Hiroshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

VICTORA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—With reference to Sir Muncherjee M. Bhownagrie's question in the House of Commons in regard to the post of Mechanical Engineering Master at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, we are in a position to state that applications for the vacancy have been invited by advertisement not only in England but in India also.

THE LATE MR. LUCHMIDAS KHIMJEE.—The students and ex-students of the Gocuidas Tejpal Boarding School, met on Saturday at the residence of Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhoy Thucker, who was called to the chair, for the purpose of expressing their grief at the death of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee and for sending a letter of condolence to his family. A draft of the letter was read and approved by the meeting, and the chairman was requested to forward it to the proper quarter.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.—Mr. Ralf Smith, a European, aged thirty years, of the Western India Fodder Company, who was on Tuesday last removed from his residence in Meadow Street, to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from chlorodyne poisoning and who had since been under treatment in that institution, died on Saturday. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on Saturday afternoon, at the Hospital, the jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Hakamchund Dongersey, a dealer in ghee, who carries on business at Nishanpada Road, has reported to the Police that his servant Mohun Nathoo, whom he engaged only fifteen days ago, stole from his cupboard the sum of Rs. 260 in currency notes and cash and absconded on Friday morning. It appears that complainant left the servant in charge of his shop on Friday morning for a short time, and on his return found the servant missing and the money stolen from the cupboard.

CHARGE OF CHEATING—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, had before him A. W. Carew, a native Christian, charged with cheating Mr. E. H. Aitkin, Chief Accounts Officer in the Bombay Customs, in respect of the sum of Rs. 5 under the representation that he (accused) was a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipal Water Works Department, and that being hard up for money he required pecuniary help. It was found out subsequently that accused was not employed in the Municipality as he had stated to the complainant. The accused was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS OF LONDON.—According to the official list received by the last mail the following candidates have passed the above examinations held in Mr. Mistre's Accountancy Institution in March, 1901: —Commercial Correspondence (Advanced grade), Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Bunshah and Sorab Rustamjee Davur; (Intermediate) Mr. Hormusjee Dinshah Jasubhai; Book-keeping (Advanced grade), Messrs. Burjorjee Cowasjee Contractor, Rustamjee Jamshedjee Kotval, Hormusjee Dinshah Jasubhai, M. R. Chinoi, G. B. Shirali, Nusserwanjee Pestonji Wadia, Edulje Dinshah Modi, and J. N. Patel; (Intermediate) Messrs. Naorojee Fakirjee Damania, A. S. Miranda, Jamshedjee Bomanjee Mistri, and Savakshah Kavasjee Natervalla.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FOR PARSEE CHILDREN.—A committee of well known Parsee gentlemen was recently appointed to consider and report upon the best system of imparting religious instruction to Parsee children; and the committee presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., held its second sitting on Saturday in the premises of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution. To Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonjee Mistree's proposition to appoint a sub-committee, several amendments were proposed. After much discussion, it was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to prepare a scheme for imparting religious instruction to Parsee children on the plan adopted in schools in civilised and religious countries for instruction in religion and history, &c. The sub-committee is composed of 19 gentlemen, including Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dastoor Dorab Peshotun Sajnana, Dastoor Kaikhosru Jamaspasana, Messrs. K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, Sherrajee Bharucha, Temuljee Anklesoria, Edulje Antia, Framjee Bomanjee Master, Jalbhoy Bhardu, and others.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held on Saturday afternoon at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Khima Canna, a labourer, aged forty years. On the morning of the 1st instant the deceased, along with several other labourers, was engaged in removing bags of rice from a cart and piling them in tiers. After the pile was three or four feet high, a sloping plank was put up to carry up the pile. The deceased with a bag of rice on his shoulders, walked up the plank and placed his bag on the tier. As this bag was the topmost one, deceased came down and pulled the plank to put it on the bag he just placed on the tier. As he did so that bag and another fell on him, knocking him down. When extricated he was unable to stand and complained of pain in his back. He was taken home, where he was treated with native remedies for four days. As his condition became worse, he was subsequently removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that his spine had been fractured with displacement. He was detained under treatment, but did not show any sign of improvement and died on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

AIYAR'S NIGHT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—The Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, (of which Lord Reay is the President and Mr. Yoxall, M.P., is the Secretary) were held in the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Parsi Charitable Institution and in the Accountancy Institution, Bombay, in March last on the same days on which they were held in London and other centres. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Bart., Messrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejibhoy, J. P. and Pestonji N. Wadia, J. P., Superintended, the Examinations in Bombay. For the Intermediate Examination in Book-keeping 32 students of the Byramjee Jeejibhoy P. C. Institute appeared and 30 passed, with 18 in the first class and 12 in the second class; 8 students of the Aiyar's Night School of Commerce, Girgaum, appeared, 4 of whom passed in the first class and the other 4 in the second class. Passed in 1st class :—Bandorawala, C. N., Chicngar, J. J., Dalal, H. D., Daruwala, P. P., Engineer, H. R., Kamdin, M. C., Kateli, B. K., Khambatta, P. P., Lal, A. C., Malwa, D. E., Meherjina, B. E., Mistry, F. R., Mistry, N. R., Motivala, N. K., Palkiwala, D. P., Sawyer, J. R., Shroff, K. R., Unwala, B. B., Joshi, D. V., Mankame, J. B., Merchant, R. N., Patel, P. S., Passed in 2nd class.—Albless, E. D., Bamji, J. E., Chanda, R. J., Cooper, J. S., Engineer, D. E., Kapadia, B. W. N., Mistry, D. D., Mistry, M. H., Monedjina, K. B., Sahar, H. N. Solon, K. A., Vajifdar, R. F., Dandekur, M. K., Joshi, J. B., Kampani, H. B., Talcherkar, D. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th June.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

2. Weather permitting, there will be drill for Members residing in the Fort, on the Church Gate sands, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th June.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company :—No. 5065 Vol. G. S. Baldrey and No. 5066 Vol. R. Burgess.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th June.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday 25th inst. at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

2. Leave of absence out of India on Private affairs for 3 months from the 25th inst has been granted to Lieut. C. Cary Kernick.

3. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 3rd June 1901.—Gr. F. Clayton.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

NIGHT MURDER IN A FIELD.

IMPERATOR VS. BASLINGA REWANNA.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in March last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

There were at first three accused in the case, charged with the murder of Irappa bin Maritamappa at Mangalgad on the night of the 12th November 1900. Irappa was found dead in or near his own field at midnight, by persons who were attracted to the scene, as they said, by his shouts. Two of them at once returned to the village and informed the deceased's wife, Nagawa, and the patel and the Kulkarni of what had occurred. The body bore marks of four injuries inflicted by a heavy blunt susbtance such as a thick stick or club. By the injury to the head, the frontal bone was cracked. By a further injury, the spleen, which was diseased, was ruptured. Death was said to have been due to either of the latter two injuries, each one being in itself sufficient. It was due to external violence, and not to accident, the body being found in a field in a place where no mere fall would cause such injuries. The most important evidence in the case, said the Sessions Judge, was that of the approver Soma, who had been offered a pardon by the committing magistrate on his own initiative. He had made five statements in all. In one of these he said he was called to accompany the accused Baslinga and others, who were going to the deceased's field, that he went with them, and heard the sound of blows, and that he then ran away. On being pardoned, he further explained that the reason and object of the expedition were to beat and kill the deceased. The court, the Sessions Judge remarked, had accepted Soma's statement as true, to the extent of its showing the complicity of the three accused in a conspiracy to beat or kill deceased and their presence at the scene. The maxim "falsus in uno falsus in omnibus" was, the Sessions Judge said usually inapplicable to Indian witnesses; and in spite of the condition of the pardon, would, the court considered under the peculiar conditions of the case, be an unduly narrow view to take of Soma's evidence. In certain respects there was no legally corroborative evidence of the approver's statement. Two of the three accused were, therefore, acquitted. The accused Baslinga had clearly stated that he had gone with the others to the deceased's field to steal the crop, and that when they arrived at the field for that purpose, Ninga struck deceased with a stick and killed him. The evidence showed that Baslinga had grounds for enmity against the deceased; and the ill feeling had not subsided at the time of the offence. The men, if thieving was their primary intention, had every reason to suppose that deceased would be in his field, ready to defend his crop. The crop was nearly ripe, and all surrounding fields had watch-men. Thus, even if thieving had been the primary object of the gang, the further common intention to resort to violence might, said the Sessions Judge, be presumed from surrounding circumstances, and under section 34, Indian Penal Code, the accused Baslinga became answerable for the killing of Irappa. The matter had, however, been regarded in another light. There was ill will between the parties. Both aspects of the evidence rendered Baslinga liable. Mr. Westropp found him guilty of the lesser offence and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

Mr. Jussice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said : The difficulty in this case arises from the fact that we may be sure that we do not know the whole truth. That a murderous attack was made on the deceased Irappa is clear. That it was the result of some feud seems also clear. The appellant in his appeal does not deny that. All he says is that the crime was committed by different people, he being wholly innocent. That other people, besides those brought before the court, were concerned in the crime is very probable. That the appellant was also concerned in it is proved by his own admission. We, therefore, dismiss his appeal.

CHARGE AGAINST SHIP'S OFFICERS.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was resumed in which Francis Antonio Fonseca, a mess-room boy employed on board the German steamer Safari, charged Herr Bosselmann and Herr H. Meyer, the chief and second officers of that steamer with wrongful confinement at sea and in Bombay.

There was a counter charge against Fonseca of wilful disobedience of lawful commands. The magistrate in giving his decision said :—In these cases the admitted facts are shortly as follows : Fonseca having signed on in Bombay went to sea with the German East Africa Line steamer Safari about a month or so ago in the capacity of mess room boy. When told by the Second Officer on the morning of June 15th to clean out the second class bathroom he refused to do so. He was then taken by the second officer to the Chief Officer and as he still persisted in his refusal he was handcuffed and placed in the bathroom by the two officers, where he was kept until the arrival in Bombay Harbour at 7-30 p.m., on the 17th June of the ship which at the time of Fonseca's refusal to obey was at sea near Goa. On the arrival of the ship in harbour the harbour police boat came alongside and Fonseca together with the ships log book was handed over to the harbour police. He was then taken on shore by them and after being taken to a police station he was sent back to the Safari by them at about 8-30 on the same evening. The Chief Officer then took him to the bath-room where he was handcuffed and detained until 5-30 on the following evening (June 18th) when he was taken off the ship by a police officer acting under a search warrant. Meanwhile the log book had been sent back to the ship at 10 or 11 a.m., on the same day (June 18th) by the harbour police. The Chief Officer, however, having a considerable amount of work on hand decided to see the shipping Master on the next day before prosecuting Fonseca.

Mr. DeSouza contends that Fonseca was not bound to obey the order to clean out the bath room as this was the duty of a topaz or "bhanghi" and not that of a mess-room boy, I am unable to accede to this argument for it is admitted that Fonseca had cleaned it out before without objection and for my part, I am unable to see any distinction between cleaning out a bath room and cleaning out washing basins in the Officers' cabins, nor could Fonseca himself point out any inherent distinction. Taking then these matters and the evidence of the two officers into consideration, I think that the order to clean out the bath room was lawful and one he was bound to obey and that he wilfully disobeyed it and consequently the confinement from the 15th of June to the 17th June 7-30 p. m., was lawful. This being so I acquit both the officers of the first charge.

The second charge, however, stands on a different footing. When Fonseca was brought back to the ship by the Police. I think the Chief Officer was perfectly justified in putting him in irons for the night, but his duty was to make the period as short as he reasonably could and to place Fonseca before a magistrate within a reasonable time This he failed to do although his conduct appears, to be the result of ignorance with the requirements of the law. This does not save him from liability, and I am bound to punish him for a confinement which I consider to have become wrongful after 11 a.m. on June 18th, when, I think, the reasonable time that I mentioned expired. Having regard, however, to his good faith in the matter I inflict a fine upon him of Rs. 10. With regard to the case against Fonseca, I have already found that he wilfully disobeyed a lawful command, but having regard to the fact that he was imprisoned for three and a half days in the ship I think that a sentence of three days' rigorous imprisonment will meet the justice of the case, the conviction being under section 83 Clause 4 of Act I of 1859.

Mr. DeSouza asked the court to commute the sentence passed on his client to one of fine.

The magistrate said he could not do so. It was necessary in the interests of shipping to enforce discipline on board.

MR. JAMES WILSON, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, will probably proceed home on short privilege leave early next month.

WHEN new loans are issued by the Government of India for the public service, opportunities will in future be given to the public all over India to tender for the loans at the Post Office, free of any charge for postage or on any other account : provided that no tenderer shall tender at the Post Office for a larger amount than Rs. 2,000. This is a commonsense arrangement, useful alike to Government and to the public.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned as an experimental measure for three years the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers, and the Government of India have now to select a suitable officer for the post. This is a move in the right direction as the need for a systematic inspection of Volunteer corps has long been admitted, while much needs to be done in improving the organisation, equipment, and training of the force as a whole. As the consolidated pay of the appointment will probably be Rs. 2,200 monthly, similar to that of the Inspectors General of Cavalry, the services of a senior officer of high qualifications should readily be obtainable.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN EMIGRATION AGENT.

CRITICISM OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

IN the Allahabad High Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Aikman and a jury the trial of Bertram Eugene Hoff, the coolie emigration agent at Cawnpore, and of Ali Ram and Kasim Ali formerly employed at the Emigration Depot on a charge of robbing and wrongful confining a Marwari woman, whom Ali Raza is charged with having abducted, was continued. The cross-examination of Ram Pyari, the Marwari woman, was renewed by Mr. Harrison, barrister-at-law, Cawnpore, for the defence.

When the Court opened Mr. Harrison said; My Lord will you give the jury a chance of seeing the demeanour of the witness. This is the third day of her examination and she cannot be nervous now.

Mr. Wallach: She can, I should say, after yesterday's questions.

Mr. Justice Aikman: Continue the examination.

Mr. Harrison asked the witness when she got the pair of scissors which was among the exhibits as one of the articles taken from her. She replied that she had got them from her husband at Jalpai about four years ago. Mr. Harrison had the article passed round among the jury and asked them to note the newness of the scissors.

Mr. Harrison then examined the witness as to the box which contained her clothes, ten gold mohurs and Rs. 100. She said as far as she could remember she got it from her husband four or five years ago. Mr. Harrison asked that the jury might be allowed to examine the box so as to draw their own conclusions as to its age.

Mr. Justice Aikman: They can see it later on. We had better get on with the case.

Mr. Harrison: When did you go to the Kotwali on the first occasion? About an hour and a half after sunrise.

Did any one go with you? A mahajan named Gunga Sahai.

Had you seen that Marwari before, or have you seen him since? He was a countryman of mine and went with me.

Mr. Harrison repeated his question.

Mr. Justice Aikman: What is the relevancy of that question. You are really pushing the privileges of cross-examination too far.

Mr. Harrison: My Lord, we may find out that he was a blackguard.

Mr. Justice Aikman: Yesterday you asked questions concerning the legitimacy of her child, and I immediately stopped you when I found that you had no intention of bringing evidence on the points you inquired into. Here again you are asking questions on the mere chance of eliciting something of value to you. You have been examining the witness now for many hours, and I must say that the great majority of your questions have had no bearing on the innocence or guilt of your client. You are carrying the right of cross-examination beyond its limit.

Mr. Harrison: My Lord, much of our cross-examination must be of a speculative character. We allege a conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Aikman: Exactly, let your questions have some material bearing on the case.

Mr. Harrison: Most of my questions only needed the simple answer "Yes" or "No."

Mr. Justice Aikman: Yes, but the multiplication of these simple questions occupies time.

Mr. Harrison asked the witness if she had gone to see the Agency before she filed her petition. Witness replied that she had not. Asked how she came to state that she had been kept at the Depot, he said that she had been told it was the Depot. In answer to further question on the point she said that as she was going to bathe in the Ganges with some other women, some of them asked her where she had been confined. She replied that it was in a place where there was a man with a hole in his nose. Then some one said that was the Depot kept by a sahib. Witness first answered that this incident was before the filing of the petition and then that it was afterwards.

A LITTLE SCARLET JACKET.

Mr. Justice Aikman put several questions to the witness. In answer to his questions witness said that there were other clothes which had not been recoverd. She saw her friend, whom she had originally gone to Cawnpore to see, after she came back from Lucknow. Mr. Aikman asked the witness to put the nose-stud in its place and she placed it in her left nostril. In compliance with His Lordship's request she also showed her ears, which were pierced. She also allowed her ankles to be examined but no marks were found. His Lordship asked her to put on a little jacket of scarlet velvet adorned with gold lace. This she did. The jacket was one of the things which were not claimed by any of the defendants. It was found in Ali Raza's house.

In answer to Mr. Wallach witness said the name of the place in which her husband lived was Jatesar.

Mr. Wallach: You told us yesterday an old man had taken the nose-stud out of your nose. Can you identify him? Mr. Wallach then produced three men, one of them was an old man, another a young man and another had a large hole below the bridge of his nose. She identified the old man as the one who had taken the nose-stud, and the other two men she had seen at the Depot. Asked about the shawl from which she had torn a piece, she said it was in the box, but at the depot it was taken out with a blanket and given to her for her bed.

SITA RAM'S STORY.

Sita Ram, the next witness, an oldish man, said he was priest of a temple in Nagore City, Jodhpur. He left his home four or five months ago with Ram Pyari. They were going to Jatesar. He went on to tell how they went to Cawnpore and put up at Tulsi Ram's *dharamsala*. He then described the ornaments which Ram Pyari wore, a gold ornament on her head, a nose-stud in the left nostril, gold-ear-rings, anklets with chains, and gold bracelets above her bangles, a gold brooch (*chauki*), a gold necklace, a large gold finger ring, and a gold double ring worn on two fingers, a gold chain for the waist, &c. He carried the bag to the "dharamsala" and Ram Pyari the box. In the morning he went to the house of their friend and on his return to the "dharamsala" he found on inquiry that Ram Pyari had gone. A *bunnia* who had a shop there told him that a man had come in an "ekka," had used his (the witness's) name and taken her with him. Neither "box nor bag was left. The bunnia" told him the man had said he was taking the woman to the Roti Godam. The witness searched there that day, and on the next, after his mid-day meal, he went to the Kotwali. They took his report, but said the matter did not come within their beat. The report was identified in Court by the witness. He was then sent to the Cantonment Police Station and made a report. For two or three days he went about from place to place and then he made an application to the Collector's Court. In the Court compound he saw a large number of coolies and was looking at them. A sahib came up to ask him what he was looking at. He told him about his companion having been lost and that he had offered a reward for her recovery. The sahib told him to come to the Depot next morning. He accordingly went and the sahib told him he had searched for the woman and that she was not there. Witness then described how he had gone to the European Line Inspector and to a doctor who inspected the coolies. The doctor said only women between twenty-five and thirty years old were taken. Witness then described how in consequence of a post-card he found Ram Pyari, how he took her back to Cawnpore, and their visit to the Depot with the police, the Kotwal and others. They all went inside the Depot and the woman showed the place above where she had been seated. She also showed the closet where the strip of cloth lay and said she had put it there. They were going further, but were told to stop as a man there said it was his zenana. They were kept a long while waiting and at last found it was not a zenana. He described the recovery of the nose-stud in that room, and of the bag and the pair of scissors in the Depot. He told how he identified the clothes seen two or three days afterwards at the Kotwali. The accused sahib was the sahib he had seen outside the cutcherry and again at the Depot.

In answer to Mr. Justice Aikman witness said that Ram Pyari lived with her father and mother who were well-to-do people. He had paid Rs. 10-10 for tickets as far as Cawnpore. Ram Pyari had given him the money. He knew her husband who had not been at Nagore for four years.

THE MAN WITH THE "EKKA."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dillon, witness said that he had had a talk with some people at the "dharamsala" and had told them where he was going to. The shop-keeper said to him when he returned in the morning: "A man came with an "ekka," used your name and took her away, having said that he had found the shop. The shop-keeper said: "You are taking her away. When the old man comes what am I to say to him?" "Tell him," he answered, "that she has gone to the Roti Godam and that he should also go there." He did not think of mentioning the Roti Godam at the police-station. At the cutcherry he spoke to a man with a hole in his nose before speaking to the sahib. This man asked witness what he was looking for. Witness told him he was looking for one of his people. The man with the hole in his nose said that they did not take any women over thirty years of age as emigrants. The sahib came of his own accord. He had been standing by the cutcherry. Mr. Dillon then proceeded to ask the witness to identify the exhibits. It was shown that in the list of the articles alleged to have been taken, a wooden box was the only box mentioned, whereas the box alleged to have been stolen was a tin-box. The list was drawn up in the presence of the witness and that on Ram Pyari. Witness told the Joint Magistrate that he identified all the articles except two as having been customarily worn by Ram Pyari. He still identified them. Mr. Dillon handed some of the articles to the jury to show they had never been washed.

Mr. Justice Aikman said that there was nothing in the evidence to show that they had gone to the dhobi. Moreover, he believed that it was not customary to send articles with gold lace on them to the "dhobi."

The case was adjourned for the day.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The City Line s. s. City of Delhi, Captain J. R. Rae, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool met with fresh monsoon, moderate sea, no rain till arrival here—The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s Ismalia, Captain J. Kilpatrick, R. N. R., arrived, in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, experienced fresh monsoon crossing Bay of Bengal, mild monsoon on Malabar Coast.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Saturday: Rainfall has been very light on the west Coast and no rain has fallen in the interior districts of the Peninsula. The heaviest fall is only half an inch at Karwar and Bombay Bay. The monsoon current is apparently strengthening slightly and has given light to heavy rain in Burma, Assam and East and North Bengal. Rainfall has extended into North Behar and very light showers have fallen in Chota Nagpur. Akyab has received eight inches, Narayangaj six, Barisal and Dhubri four, Chittagong and Darjeeling three, Jessore and darbhanga two. Conditions are slightly more favourable for easterly winds in the Lower Gangetic plain and showers may occur during the day in the east of the North Western Provinces. The barometer has continued falling over the peninsula and the excess of pressure over the south of the peninsula is very slightly marked this morning. Conditions in India are hence slightly more favourable for rainfall on the west coast and cloud has increased in Malabar, but up to the present there has been no important change in the strength of the winds, but they are more normal in direction in Malabar. Light showers have occurred in the Upper India hills. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Bengal and Behar, but is still in considerable to very large excess in the Punjab, North Western Provinces and central parts of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Ct.	Colaba. In.	Ct.
Previously registered	27	11	19	32	22	12	20	22
Saturday, 22nd June	00	09	00	31	00	09	00	25
Sunday, 23rd June	00	13	00	30	00	13	00	14
Total	27	35	19	98	22	34	20	61
Total fall to June 23, 1900	00	07	00	60	00	64	00	95
Total fall to June 23, 1899	18	66	18	79	23	49	20	56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 22nd June	0	83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·370	SE	2	114·6	87·9	28	...	0·50	—0·44
Sirsa	29·405	SW	...	110·3	92·6	44	...	0·02	—1·18
Delhi	29·421	W	4	109·2	92·9	41	...	1·55	+0·13
Agra	29·428	SW	11	111·0	92·4	47	...	0·80	—0·52
Cawnpore	29·419	WNW	11	112·6	91·5	32	...	0·02	—1·61
Allahabad	29·392	WSW	12	113·7	88·2	41	...	0·01	—2·81
Jhansi	29·483	W	11	111·3	91·7	46	...	0·17	—0·20
Jacobabad	29·393	ESE	5	117·1	83·5	76	...	0·00	0·01
Karachi	29·508	WSW	11	95·4	85·3	74	...	0·00	—0·16
Jeypore	29·524	WSW	11	108·7	84·6	56	..	0·05	—1·17
Ajmere	29·553	SW	17	104·4	80·5	65	...	0·77	—0·24
Deesa	29·598	S	23	102·6	80·1	62	...	0·00	—0·71
Ahmedabad	29·620	SW	7	105·3	83·1	61	...	0·00	—5·13
Bhuj	29·560	SW	28	94·3	75·9	72	...	0·00	—1·14
Jamnagar	29·586	SSW	22	98·8	82·8	67	...	0·00	—2·69
Dwarka	29·594	SSW	21	87·9	82·3	79	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·615	SSW	13	9[illegible]·9	80·5	63	...	0·08	—[illegible]·65
Bhownagar Para	29·627	SW	9	103·1	?	57	...	0·00	—4·29
Veraval	29·614	SW	21	86·6	82·7	84	...	0·20	—5·15
Neemuch	29·584	WSW	3	100·5	79·5	73	...	0·04	—1·92
Indore	29·607	SW	8	98·8	77·6	66	..	0·21	—1·36
Saugor	29·538	W	12	103·9	83·1	59	..	0·35	—3·19
Jubbulpore	29·520	WSW	7	103·5	85·1	47	..	1·52	—4·05
Hoshangabad	29·605	SW	21	104·6	85·2	56	...	1·83	—3·30
Khandwa	29·610	NW	16	103·2	81·1	59	...	0·58	—3·27
Raipur	29·521	SW	14	101·5	79·6	46	...	0·33	—1·77
Nagpur	29·579	WSW	13	103·2	79·6	59	...	1·45	—4·18
Amraoti	29·630	WNW	19	102·3	80·5	61	..	1·21	—2·97
Akola	29·6[illegible]2	W	19	103·2	79·4	58	..	1.66	—1·76
Surat	29·668	SW	13	91·7	82·6	71	...	0·08	—5·56
Malegaon	29·661	W	17	96·4	75·1	58	...	1·37	—2·10
Bombay	29·725	W	13	82·4	77·1	86	0·48	19·61	+6·96
Poona	29·735	W	17	87·5	72·9	81	...	4·45	+0·87
Ahmednagar	29·699	WNW	16	90·0	72·9	71	...	2·86	—1·57
Aurangabad	29·689	WSW	22	94·9	71.2	85	...	3·91	...
Sholapur	29·719	WSW	14	96·7	73·0	71	0·04	6·73	+2·72
Ratnagiri	29·760	NW	3	82·5	76.9	93	0·36	22·07	—0·81
Belgaum	29·784	WSW	21	77·3	66·8	97	0·70	9·95	+4·65
Goa	29·775	WNW	9	81·5	75·4	91	0·28	49·41	+29·09
Karwar	..	Calm.	3	84·2	75·5	91	0·43	63·89	+36·38
Mangalore	29·834	Calm.	3	85·8	75·9	89	0·17	31·70	+4·72
Calicut	29·831	Calm.	4	86·2	74·5	88	0·10	28·59	+2·36
Cochin	29·861	SW	...	88·5	74·2	91	0·25	24·91	+3·86
Bangalore	29·817	SW	13	85·5	64·8	78	..	1·63	—1·19
Secunderabad	29·710	WSW	13	94·6	75·4	70	...	4·98	+1·52
Masulipatam	29·665	WNW	12	102·7	84·0	77	..	2·10	—1·89
Bellary	29·747	W	11	92·5	73·7	55	..	3·99	+2·67
Cuddapah	29·736	W	3	101·2	79·9	55	...	2·05	—0·82
Madras	29·691	W	9	101·0	83·5	56	...	0·21	—1·39
Coimbatore	29·810	SW	8	89·9	70·6	84	..	3·65	+2·53
Trichinopoly	29·763	WNW	10	101·1	78·8	60	...	1·[illegible]9	+0·88
Negapatam	29·758	SW	10	101·7	75·9	69	...	0·03	—1·21
Colombo	29·843	WSW	18	85·5	78·0	85	0·13	5·21	—0·99
Aden (22nd)	29·710	SSE	9	95·3	86·3	[illegible]9	...	1·31	+1·34

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·43 (20·53); G. T. H. = 0·36 (19·39); St. G. H. = 0·51 (21·07); C. P. = 0·48 (19·61).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Lahore and Deesa and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bhuj, Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues from 4° to 14° in excess of normal in almost all districts to the north of Latitude 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Cutch, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, Khandesh, Ceylon and the whole of the Madras Presidency, where they are almost clear.

From a quarter to half an inch of rain has fallen at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Colombo and light showers at Calicut, Sholapur and Belgaum.

The monsoon gradient is slightly weaker than usual and light to moderate showers are likely in the Malabar and the West Coast districts. The belt of high pressure at the West Coast stations has disappeared, but the general monsoon weather conditions are weak and rain will be confined chiefly to the West Coast stations.

The Mail Steamer Persia, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports having experienced from Aden (which she left on the 15th) to Longitude 52° E. light easterly, variable and south-westerly winds, a smooth sea and slight south-easterly swell; thence to Longitude 58° E moderate to fresh south-westerly wind and a moderate to considerable sea and swell; thence to Longitude 68° E. moderate south-westerly and westerly winds, a moderate to heavy sea and swell and occasional passing clouds; thence to arrival moderate to gentle westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and a moderate to slight sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE strain of purely clerical work in the offices of Collectors and Commissioners and even in the office of the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces writes a contemporary has risen to such a pitch that a general complaint has gone up from all quarters, through official channels, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been appealed to to check the increasing volume of desk labour. The famine year of 1896-97 broke all previous records in this respect, but this record has itself been broken by the year 1900 which was not at all an abnormal year; in the North-West Provinces; and the conclusion is that while clerical work mounts up in periods of agricultural stress it never falls when the stressful conditions have passed away. This in fact, is one of the eternal verities of the Babu dispensation. Sir Antony's reponse is not exuberantly hopeful. He says the establishment in the Collectors' offices has already been increased to meet the pressure, and the establishment in the Commissioners' offices will also be increased. The question of revising the establishment of the Board of Revenue is being dealt with. For the rest "the reduction of returns and the curtailment of reports may have some effect in lightening the strain." The truth is Sir Antony is prepossessed of the view that "a progressive administration must of necessity entail increasing work, though it may be possible to lighten the attendant statistical labour." What it virtually comes to, therefore, is, not "less clerical work," but "more clerks."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Beswada, 3,270 tons, Captain T N Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uriana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Alleo, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain C S Forbes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ismala, 3,321 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 9th June, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain A S Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 19th June, with a cargo of grain.

THE Hansa Line s s Steinberger, 2,310 tons, Captain J Denker, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Daghestan, 2,212 tons, Captain T Littleholes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff 4th May via London Marseilles, and Karachi with a general cargo and 80 tons of explosives.

THE City Line s s City of Delhi, 2,825 tons, Captain J R Rae, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, 20th May, via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 20th June, with a general cargo and Mrs Rogers and two children, Miss Fernandez and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain J E Dawson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, 1st June, via Aden and Karachi, with a cargo of grain and specie and 89 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage one death occurred amongst the pilgrims of consumption.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 20th June, should be counted as a full (weather) working day, and Friday, 21st June, as a half (weather) working day for vessels in the Docks.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Daghestan s	Littleholes	Cardiff, May 4
	Kola s	Skinner	Karachi, June 20
	City of Delhi s	Rae	Glasgow, May 20
	Naseri s	Dawson	Jeddah, June 1
	Chupra s	Hannah	Karachi, June 19
	H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Bushire, June 11
	Ismaila s	Kelpatrick	Rangoon, June 9

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden
	Uriana s	Allen	Calcutta
23	Goa s	Forbes	Calcutta, &c
	Steinberger s	Denker	Hamburg
	Vauxhall s	Chandler	Kratzwic

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
„ Daghestan, for Antwerp, Hamburg and London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

Hispania s—150 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 250 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 18 cases whisky, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—153 cases candles, soap, &c., E Russooljee; 112 crates empty sodawater bottles, E Mahomedally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—4 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Peninsular s—6 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Indra s—1 qr cask brandy, J Connell.
Egypt s—5 cases medicine, Eduljee Bros; 16 cases ham, bacon and Cheese, H Maneckjee; 6 cases wines, D Cowasjee; 30 cases confectionary, W and A Graham and Co; 7 cases medicine, &c, Dara Bros; 60 cases provision, Kavasjee Ruttonjee and Sons; 37 cases wines, Cutler Palmer and Co; 139 cases oilmenstores, medicine, &c, E Russooljee; 55 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—55 cases still wine, Phipson and Co.
Po s—330 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—24 cases envelopes, note papers, &c, H Abdoolally; 49 cases brandy, P Maneckjee; 12 cases paper, Nuzerally and Cumroodin.

FROM FIUME.

Adriatico s—5 cases butter, Hugo Schwer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—65 bales hem, Ebjee Oomersy; 400 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co; 21 bales cotton, Ralli Brother; 17 bales wool, J Vally; 30 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 17 bales wool, H Alladia and Co; 56 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, M Vulubdas; 125 cwts gum, J Premjee; 18 cwts gum H Virdhore; 160 cwts gum G Sejpal; 125 cwts gum, C Valubdas; 55 cwts gum, Cowasjee Bros; 4 cwts isinglass, H A Sidick; 55 bales hides, H O H Hassum; 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 31 skins, R M Kooka; 2 bales carpets, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crewe Hall s—13,100 cwts cotton seed and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed; H Khairaz and Co; 2,025 cwts myraballams, E Oomersey 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vulcan s—100 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co; 460 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1 000 cwt poppyseed, 499 cwt myrabollams, 999 cwt teelseed, 20,989 cwt rapeseed, 8,260 cwt castorseed and 4,700 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

Kirkfield s—1,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trocas s—252 cwt gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR GENOA.

Elax s—200 cwt paper, N Futehally and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marques Bucquehem s—385 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 120 cwts mother of pearl shell 137 cwts olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,900 cwts myrabollams E Oomercy.

FOR VENICE.

Marques Bocquehem s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—92 cwts cloves, A E Motiwalla and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, E S Moochala.

Tientsin s—1 bale twist, E Noordin and Co; 38 cwt sharkfins C Ebrahim and Co; 75 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 30 cwt sharkfins, H A Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SAINT JOHN'S DAY, JUNE 24.

7-15.—Holy Communion—Choral. Hymns 415, 318 and 50.

FIRE AT COLABA.

ABOUT half past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a cotton godown, belonging to the Colaba Press Company at Jamsetji Bunder, by which about a hundred and sixty pressed bales of cotton, the property of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Company, which were stored in the building were damaged. The fire was first discovered by a watchman on duty, who saw volumes of smoke essuing from the godown and immediately gave the alarm. On the doors of the building being opened, two of the stacks were found on fire. The Colaba engine promptly arrived on the scene followed by the Fort steamer. A line of hose was immediately run up to the godown and as the pressure of water in the main was sufficient to work it effectively on the burning bales, the engines were not brought into requisition. The flames were put out in about half an hour and the damaged bales were then removed. The loss sustained by Messrs. A. Blascheck and Company by their bales being damaged by fire and water, was estimated at Rs. 1,000. The property was insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Messrs. Glade and Company. The building was not damaged. The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained, but it was said to be due to careless "beedee" smoking.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME for Wednesday, 26th June 1901. 4-45 p. m. (Weather permitting) :—

1. Tent-Pegging (individual.—(a) Horses (b) Ponies.
2. Backwood Stakes.—Competitors to place saddle on ground, run 50 yards to pony held by Syce, lead pony back to saddle, saddle up pony—(both girths must be blanket)—and ride a given course.
3. Polo Ball Race.
4. Time Race.—Competitors to ride a given Course, the one doing the course in the nearest given time to win. No watches allowed.
5. Pony Scurry. All Ponies 14-2 and under. Catch-weights.
6. Horse-Scurry. All Horses, Catch-weights.

T. L. ROBERTS } Joint Honorary
W. P. KOE } Secretaries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

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NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

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A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

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Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so

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One out of Numerous Certificates:—
At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.
(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

715-00—Wadia and G—Framjee Nowrojee Shapkhannawalla vs Pallonjee Pestonjee Randeria and another—R N Motabhoy and Edgelow G and W.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STABLING,

For dismissal under Rule 42.

244-01—Daphtary and F—Hallon Samuel Kehimker and others vs Bai Saprabai and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

243-01—K B Mehta—Gangat Babul and others vs Vithal Harriba and others.

254-01—Kanga and P—Sumar Peer Mahomed Mistry v Vithoba Ramchandra Parnek.

256-01—Mulla and M—Dawood Hajee Jacob vs Memabai and another.

264-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Dossabhoy Ebjee and another vs George Grant Craig.

266-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Lilladhar Pragjee.

267-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhardas Cooverjee.

268-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee.

269-01—Matabhai J and M—Bai Gungabai widow vs Alli Mahomed Hajee Ismail.

286-01—Craigie L and O—Hurkisondas Ramjee Madhowjee and another vs Jewanjee Dinshaw Ghandy and another.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co.—Part heard.

588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limojee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.

Commercial Causes.

85-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Bhaidas Narotumdas.

123-01—Tyabjee and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Lalabas Gujarmull and others.

18-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Doongersey and another vs Ludha Keshow and another—Madhowjee V.

17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and another vs Nazarmull Shriprasad—Bickneli M and M.

Long Causes.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	0	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	4	5	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ...	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	4	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	10
Total ...	7	12	96
Same date last year ...	24	43	155

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Donsri ...	0	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipure, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee ...	0	1	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	6
Total ...	8	9	89
Total plague deaths to date ...	96,337	80,503	
Same date last year ...	17	10	165

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,35,000	4,75,000	7,000	6,17,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	82	289	4	375
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	27,98,851	90,53,727	1,14,250	1,19,66,828
Total for 23 weeks...	29,33,851	95,28,727	1,21,250	1,25,83,828
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,12,031	5,03,751	3,995	6,19,777
Per mile of Ry do.	68	306	3	377
Total to corresponding date do.	25,87,943	1,09,50,080	1,08,507	1,36,39,530

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 2,777
Decrease to date ... 10,55,702

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Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—June 17, at Gadie, Moorahidabad, the wife of H C Fraser, of a daughter.

MONAHAN—June 16, at Kodaikanal, to the Reverend and Mrs C H Monahan, of Guindy, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOYLE—BAKER—June 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Joseph Barnes Swift Boyle, Barrister-at-law, to Eliza Jane, widow of the late Edward Baker, Executive Engineer, State Railways.

DEATHS.

AMBROSE—June 14, at Royapettah, Madras, from brain fever, 23 days after confinement, Juliana, wife of Mr S Ambrose, and eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Jacob, of Trivandrum, aged 23 years.

HARVEY—June 19, at Madras, after a lingering illness patiently borne, Alexander Edwin, of the Madras Jail Department, aged 34 years, 6 months and 15 days.

WYATT—June 18, at 10, Elgin Road, Calcutta, Annie, widow of the late S W Wyatt.

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TREBLE DISTILLED ENGLISH EAU DE COLOGNE.

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1901.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

THE controversy which arose over the building of the Atbara Bridge as to the merits of British and American workmanship in locomotive and bridge construction has been renewed with reference to India. There have been unfavourable reports regarding the American engines on the Assam and Burmese railways and statements have been made concerning the building of the Gokteik Viaduct, which has been constructed by American contractors, that seem to require closer investigation than has been so far given to them. Sir Alfred Hickman, the head of a great steel firm, has taken up the case for English engineers and in the House of Commons, on May 23rd, he declared that the purchase of American locomotives for Indian railways had not been made on business principles nor with due regard to efficiency, to public safety and real economy. He supported that charge by quotations from official reports with which we in this country have for some time been made familiar. The American engines in India, it has been demonstrated, consume more fuel and oil than British locomotives and some of their parts show early signs of wear and want of strength. Though cheaper than English engines in the first instance repairs have been required much in excess of those needed by locomotives received from English makers. These are statements to be found in the reports of Government officials and Sir Alfred Hickman drew the attention of Lord George Hamilton to them. The Burmese Railway, said Sir Alfred, gave a contract for 434 sets of wheels and axles to an American firm and material was accepted such as no English Railway company would suffer to run on their lines. He had also something of interest to say in reference to the Gokteik Viaduct. Mr. Constable, who was recently employed as an inspector during the building of that bridge declares that it is unsafe. He alleges that the rivetting is bad, and that it has been done by inexperienced coolies physically incapable of such work. Failing to obtain redress when he reported and marked the defective work he stopped it and was then superseded.

Lord George Hamilton, who was not in the House, when Sir Alfred Hickman delivered his attack made his reply by letter. So far as it is intended as an explanation of the matters to which attention has been drawn the answer of the Secretary of State is as unsatisfactory as are most official replies. American locomotives, he states, gained a footing in India owing to the great engineering strike in England, previous to which it had been the practice of the Indian railways to give the preference in all their contracts to British Manufacturers. In reference to their working the Secretary of State observed that the earlier reports were unfavourable but when they were better understood and alterations were made to suit the local fuel a marked improvement was noticed. That seems to be as clear an official admission of defects as can be expected. As to the statements of Mr. Constable concerning the Gokteik Viaduct it was replied that an inspection had been made by the Chief Engineers of the Railway Company, assisted by the Government Inspector and they in no way endorsed Mr. Constable's opinion. In conclusion, Lord George Hamilton undertook that the preference unless the difference in price, quality and delivery is very substantial will always be given to British firms. That is satisfactory but in leading up to this point he invited a rejoinder from Sir Alfred by suggesting that American methods could yield lessons for British Engineers. The retort was not delayed. The champion of the English maker, recalling the names of such metallurgists as Cort, Hall, Nilsen, Bessemer, Siemens, Martin, Gilchrist, Thomas and Roberts—Austin, challenges the statement of Lord George that the competition we have to face is founded on superior chemical research, technical education and other things. On the subject of the quality and relative cheapness of the products of British engineers and their competitors he adds to the testimony of the Burma and Assam Railway Officials that of the Egyptian Railway Engineers. Though the Belgian engines for Egypt cost £45 each less than the English, they cost in repairs £382 per engine more than the English. On this the Chief Engineer of the Egyptian Railway observes that it will be readily understood how short-sighted has been the policy of accepting the lowest offer. The American engines on the same lines are stated to burn ten per cent. more coal than the other types. The latest official report of the Assam Railway issued only two months since states that the engines supplied by the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, take 24 per cent. more coal and 25 per cent. more oil than the English engines. According to Sir Alfred there can be no more conclusive proof of bad workmanship than this excessive consumption of fuel and oil. This and the large amount required to be spent on repairs would, he holds, make the foreign engines dear as a gift. So far from British makers going to America to learn how to build engines it is pretty clear that our own locomotives are decidedly the best. British engines reflect the British character in that they are built to last but the American engines are built in the belief that something different will soon be devised. The contention that Yankee locomotives are in the long run much dearer than those made at home is supported by the experience of the English Midland Railway. It has been found that the American engines running on that Company's lines, compared with the English, cost from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more for fuel, fifty per cent. more for oil and sixty per cent more for repairs. The extra cost on these heads soon counterbalances the saving on the original price of each engine.

It is possibly true that the engineering strike gave American makers an opportunity in this country which they at once seized. But Sir Alfred Hickman has shown that the preference given in India to America is an older story than the Secretary of State admits. Over thirty years ago contracts for locomotives were given to American firms by the East Indian Railway Company. It is not quite a sufficient explanation to say that even then American construction was superior to British. By improved organization and a readiness to lay themselves out for anything, even to running up additional workshops and engaging numbers of extra hands, the Americans may be able to carry out contracts more quickly than British firms, but it is evident that strength and soundness of workmanship is sometimes sacrificed to speed in completion. The Gokteik Viaduct is admittedly a great accomplishment but there is more evidence than that of Mr. Constable that some of the work is not of the best. Mr. Portman writing to the "Morning Post" says that the statements made by Sir Alfred Hickman have been common knowledge in Burma for months past and that he was informed by more than one engineer that one of the piers was "out of the true" and had sunk slightly. He adds: "It rattles a good deal; they say it won't last long." Mr. Constable, declares Sir Alfred, has sacrificed his whole official position and has to begin his professional career again, because he refused to pass what he conscientously believed to be bad work. These are statements that call for proof or disproof but against the gentleman who makes them, and who is the person who should be required to prove them the Secretary of State has accepted the assurance of gentlemen who, says Sir Alfred Hickman, "have proved their partiality to the American Bridge Building Company by showing them in advance the private estimates of the projected bridge over the Irrawaddy and who by every shift and contrivance have endeavoured to stave off the publication of the reports of their own engineers.' Thus, there would seem to be something more than the effects of the Engineering strike behind the success in India of American tenders for railway engines and bridges. Why officials should go out of their way for the benefit of particular tenderers they probably know best themselves, but British contractors have a right to ask that undue advantages should not be given to their foreign competitors. Lord George Hamilton has conceded that no specification should be altered for the benefit, or upon the suggestion of one particular tenderer. This is well, for remembering the history of the Atbara bridge, it seems necessary to insist that British firms should have fair treatment in these matters.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

REUTER tells us this morning that in its report the South African Lands Commission gives expression to the opinion that unless strenuous efforts are made to establish a thoroughly British population large enough to prevent a recurrence of disorder, the whole expenditure of blood and treasure may be wasted, but there is no reason to doubt the new countries will become thoroughly British by a consistent and well directed policy. The passage reads almost like an extract from Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's "Renascence of South Africa" and is so emphatically an axiom that there should be little necessity to assert it. As Mr. Colquhoun tells his readers, hitherto South Africa has not attracted British Colonists. The stream of immigration has been constant, but has flowed out almost as fast as it flowed in. The permanent element has been Dutch. And as he has already urged unless Government steps in to assist in the British colonisation of South Africa "another fifty years will find us masters of South Africa perhaps, but with the same shifting unstable hold and face to face with a solid body of Dutchmen, sons of the soil and increasing in numbers yearly, while we stand still." In discussing the subject a couple of months ago, we pointed out that already steps were being taken by philanthropic agencies to send out men and women suitable for work on the farms, in mines and for employment in various industries. But Mr. Chamberlain at Kensington had plainly given a meeting of persons, interested in the subject, to understand that Government was not prepared to assist any emigration scheme, beyond perhaps giving passages in transports proceeding empty to South African ports for the purpose of carrying troops home. It must be granted that experiments in the colonisation of South Africa have been tried and have failed. Beginning eighty-years ago when an attempt was made at state-aided colonisation in Albany, north of Cape Colony, several efforts have been made to encourage British colonisation. For the pioneers relief operations became necessary. The experiment in Rhodesia was an entire failure. None of the men to whom farms were granted really settled down, but after a short time sold their farms to land speculators and drifted into the cities or to the mines. A similar failure resulted after Warren's expedition. It is asserted that no country in the world requires more knowledge and experience, under its present conditions and that it is not a land where any casual man, who possesses a few pounds and plenty of energy can be planted down and told to farm. The question is one attended by many and enormous difficulties as the Lands Commission appears to realise. Those difficulties and the necessity for devising means of overcoming them will doubtless shortly occupy the attention of Government now that the necessity has been so forcibly brought home to them.

MICA MINING IN INDIA.

SOME months ago Professor Dunstan, Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute, made a report on some samples of mica from Jaipur, and his opinions were severely criticised by an anonymous writer in the "Indian Agriculturist." "Mica Miner," the "nom de plume" adopted, complained that there was no necessity to send home for expert opinion, as Bengal being one of the chief mining centres in the world, there were plenty of men in Calcutta who know the best markets and the mercantile value of any sample submitted to them. Professor Dunstan does not seem to have expressed himself in language sufficiently explicit, and "Mica Miner" wrote that the Professor's statement that "cracked, striated and cross-grained mica was the only mica suited for electrical purposes," is misleading and erroneous. Professor Dunstan, at the request of the Reporter on Economic Products, has replied to this criticism. He states he did not recommend the cracked and striated samples but in a previous sentence had condemned them as quite worthless, and in reference to the sentence quoted the words were intended to refer to this "variety" of mica. "Mica Miner" also disagreed with the Professors's views on the best method of preparing mica for the market, and the latter now sends the opinion of a firm of selling brokers for the largest shippers in the world which corroborates his recommendations. This expert opinion admits that "Mica Miner's" remarks as to the customary packing in Bengal are practically correct, but it denies that it is the best custom either for the miner, dealer or consumer, and after all, "in these days of severe competition the miners who pack their produce to meet the requirements of the trade certainly dispose of their goods promptly and to the best advantage." As several British colonies are now competing with India in mica, merchants are recommended to pay close attention to the requirements of the British market, and no doubt those interested in its export will study the criticisms just published.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

THE outcry against the Water Department of the city will be concentrated in the Municipal Hall to-day when the Corporation will have a special full dress debate on the whole subject of the water works, their management and the possibility of giving an adequate supply of water to the city by present means. It is to be hoped that the matter will be discussed temperately. The Water Engineer, who as the responsible head of the department has been the subject of a great deal of criticism has felt it to be necessary defend himself by a statement which cannot be pleasant reading for the Corporation. His complaint is that the Municipal Councillors are primarily to blame for the situation which has aroused protests all round, by their neglect to adopt remedial measures which have been recommended. Coupled with that there have been, he declares, difficulties with his subordinates some of whom, he alleges, have done things contrary to his orders apparently with the intention of working mischief. These and other matters are all down for consideration to-day and it appears to be necessary to urge that they should be discussed with dignity. There are a number of notices of motion on the agenda paper and looking at the language in which at least one of them is framed, it seems desirable that certain zealous members should restrain the fervour of their eloquence. Otherwise the debate is likely to be unpleasantly heated and bitter.

THE KARACHI DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. JAFFER FUDDOO, the proprietor of the Karachi "Phœnix" still clings to the hope that justice will be done to him in regard to the recent charge of defamation, on which he was fined. He has our sympathy, for a reference to the record shows beyond all possibility of doubt that the article complained of was written and inserted in his paper in good faith and with a genuine desire to assist the authorities and to allay the fears of the populace likely to be roused by the action of the plague officials. What to him and what to most people will appear a case of genuine hardship was, by him, fearlessly exposed, in the hope that future friction might be saved.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

IN view of the continued improvement in the railway earnings, the probability of famine in Western India costing less than at first anticipated, and the savings due to prolongation of absence of troops in South Africa and China the financial position of Government is stronger than when the last Budget statement was made. With the Treasury Balances, however, as low as they still are and the heavy outlay on railway rolling stock and construction pending, it seems improbable that the year will be got through without recourse to the borrowing in India of the two crores, for which powers have been taken. Last year's loan was floated in June and the next week or two should see the announcement of the course decided upon in the matter this year.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the homeward mails of the 15th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on Friday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Coromandel is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

THE town of Ludhiana is declared to be free of plague, and also the Unao tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district.

THE statement that Mr. Hodson, Director, Railway Construction, proceeds home on leave this year, is incorrect.

IT is expected that the Conference on Agricultural Banks in Simla will hold their general meeting this week.

MR. BECHER, Accountant-general, Public Works Department, will come under the operation of the 55 years' rule on August 15th. Mr. B. N. Burn, who has acted in the appointment, will presumably succeed.

AN initial expenditure of Rs. 10,500, and an annual outlay of Rs. 6,700 has been sanctioned for the posts of Fort Lockhart, Gulistan, Dhar, Sangar, Saifaldara and Shiwari garrisoned by the Samana Rifles. The water will be conveyed in pakhals carried by mules.

A CRICKET correspondent in the "Pioneer" calls attention to the fact that cricketers generally appear to be going in for a more lively style of play this year than has been customary of late, but any recklessness in this direction seems to have had little effect on results, and the drawn match problem still dominates the interest of cricketers.

ALTHOUGH the Mergui pearling industry is spoken of in a somewhat disparaging way by District officials who think that a period of rest is required, prizes are still occasionally obtained by pearlers there. The "Rangoon Gazette" hears that no less than Rs. 40,000 has been offered for one very large pearl in the hands of a local pearler, and Rs. 5,000 for a smaller one.

THE FOCUS OF ASIATIC POLICY.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE NEW POWER AT THE GATE OF INDIA.

WITH the recent settlement, after repeated alterations and delays, of the trace for the Baghdad Railway public attention may well be called to the question which must prove more and more to be the key of the complicated relations of England and Russia with Germany and with each other.

Unsearchable is the heart of kings, and kaleidoscopic the mind of the Kaiser. The incessant movement of his imagination presents him in turn with equally persuasive pictures of incompatible designs. The feeling that his Empire is enclosed has made him turn restlessly from side to side in search of the line of least resistance, and in the course of his reign he has changed his opinion more than once as to the point at which the spirit of "weltpolitik" should seek to force its issue. Nor until he is irrevocably committed will it be safe for this country to say too confidently by which intention he will hold. We have long forgiven him the message to Pretoria, but the mass of his own subjects cannot forgive him for having received and merited our forgiveness. A rash act was never paid for at a more galling price by the most generous and irritable of majesties, and, indeed, most sensitive and exposed of men. For us, that episode was closed with the burial of the Queen. In spite, or, perhaps, because of the stubborn prejudice and virulent caricature of which his imputed Englandered has been made the theme, the Kaiser has maintained with extraordinary steadfastness since his return his new attitude towards this country. But he has failed as yet to convert his people, and will fail completely unless he can satisfy them that friendship with the British Empire is a political necessity. Otherwise a passionate outbreak of popular sentiment against this country, as at the time of the Jameson Raid or the seizure of the "Bundesrath" at the beginning of last year, which swept him along with it in the latter of these cases no less than the former, might again force his hand, and even capture his sympathy. If there is to be any guarantee against an eventual conflict between the two countries, their political relations cannot depend upon the "splendid isolation" of the Kaiser in favour of friendship. The German mind itself must be changed, and it can only be changed by the gradual and unmistakable indication that, after many experiments, the main plan of expansion has been determined upon, and that the German nation must work out what it would call its world-destiny at the expense not of the Anglo-Saxon, as they have hitherto been taught to imagine, but of the Slav. We may be certain that the serious anxiety of the Wilhelmstrasse has been awakened by the indications that a policy endeavouring to be at once sensational and non-committal on all sides, was leading with alarming rapidity to the isolation of Germany.

The Emperor William, for his part, has arrived at the age when he must have remembered that in politics, as in war, the essential to success is not that all possible plans should be perceived, but that one of them should be definitely adopted. Whether the historian will regard the Kruger telegram or the concession for the Baghdad Railway as the great determining act of the German Emperor's reign cannot, for some little time yet, be quite assuredly foreseen; but the present indications are that it will be the latter rather than the former. When the Kaiser cried, "Our future lies upon the water," he expressed the ambition which at that time possessed his mind; for his sanguine and impulsive imagination perceives the attractiveness of a plan first, and the objections later. More recently he has indicated that the revival of the Holy Roman Empire, to be ultimately doubled with that of Byzantium, would be a more original, magnificent, and practical ideal. He has touched upon the danger of dissipating national energy in the scattered pursuit of cosmopolitan dreams, and urged that racial solidarity alone can be the secure foundation-stone of Greater Germany. These are obscure prophecies, of which the moral, no doubt, depends upon the interpretation; but they seem to image, as in a grass darkly, expansion to Trieste and colonization in Asia Minor, rather than dispersed adventure upon the sea, which Germany can never hope to control as the safe medium of connected Empire. It is profoundly instructive and interesting, in any case, to follow the apparent fluctuation of these two ideas since the moment when Mr. Chamberlain, in the Leicester speech of unhappy memory, rashly construed the hint, or incautiously revealed the fact, that one of them had been abandoned for the other.

The Kaiser was never more fasinating and successful than upon his visit to Windsor six weeks after the outbreak of the Boer war. His mind was full of the Baghdad Railway. The German Ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, had been using his utmost efforts to secure the victory of Deutsche Bank over the English proposals, financially far more favourable to the Porte; but the Sultan had not yet given his final decision. It is understood that the German Emperor was daring and persuasive in his suggestion that nothing could be better for English policy in the long run than the rebuff in this matter of English enterprise and the extension of German interests in Asia Minor across the most dangerous line of Russian aggression. It was known as a matter of fact that while the Emperor William was at Windsor, Baron Marschall's exertions were still resisted by his Russian colleague. Upon this side the Kaiser had proved the most effective of unconventional diplomatists. He had hypnotized Mr. Chamberlain; pocketed Samoa; and secured so far as we were henceforth to be concerned, a free hand in Asia Minor. The memorable visit was concluded upon November 28th, 1899, when the Imperial pair left England. Upon the previous day the definite concession of the Baghdad Railway had been made. At any other period the event would have engrossed the political speculation of Europe. But nothing was so little desired at the Wilhelmstrasse as that the limelight should be turned upon it. An almost providential diversion was provided by the immediate occurrences in South Africa. Nicholson's Nek drew the attention of the world to a quarter where it was long to remain fixated, and the thoughts of this country were swept away from every other question to the one topic of the war. Otherwise we should hardly have acquiesced in the painless extinction of what had been a great Imperial ambition for half a century without some considerable reflection, and a sigh of at least sentimental regret. "Our future highway to India" had dropped out of memory in recent years, but if our minds had not been filled by the South African crisis to the exclusion of every other consideration, we should have awakened with a slight sense of shock to the fact that the shortest route to India had been transferred to the first military Power in the world. At a moment as it happened, when the subjects of that Power had given way to the most extraordinary outburst of hatred against this country that had been known upon the Continent for a century, our indifference under any circumstances might well have made General Chesney turn in his grave. To the services of that accomplished officer general justice never has been done, and now never can be. Had the Euphrates Railway been constructed by this country he would at once have been recognized as one of the great Englishmen of the late century. But his pioneer work was none the less remarkable because the nation declined to take advantage of it. Sir Francis Chesney's ideas suggested the Suez Canal to M. Lesseps, and he made the elaborate surveys for a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf before Queen Victoria came to the Throne. It is impossible to read the "Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, carried on by order of the British Government during the years 1835, 1836, and 1837," with its earnest text and delightful illustrations, without reflecting that British energy, ability, and practical imagination were never so brilliantly wasted in any cause that failed in our hands, and will be carried to success by others. The purchase of the Suez Canal shares and the occupation of Egypt seemed to remove the need for overland communication with the Persian Gulf, and Sir Francis Chesney will not be counted as a prophet whose essential instinct was right unless as some time in the twentieth century the British Empire and the German Empire should find themselves upon opposite sides in war.

German imagination, as a matter of fact, has never ceased to dream of the "Morgenland" since the epic of Barbarossa's crusade and the legendary disappearance of that great figure of Teutonic battle and romance in the Cilician stream. The constancy and strength of that fascination for a certain school of enthusiasts in recent times are shown by the manner as well as the matter of "Die Deutsche Baghdad-Bahn" by Herr Siegmund Schneider, an Austrian resident in Constantinople, whose book, which appeared towards the end of last year, has a spirit of extraordinary exaltation, and may be best described as written throughout, like the German Emperor's speeches. In September, 1886, a reported concession for a system of Anatolian lines to Baron Pressel was discussed in Europe as a remarkable revelation of the progress of German influence at Constantinople. The project, however, eventually fell through, as was said, because the concessionaire failed to realize in time that Turkish Ministers had expected evidence of a much more practical gratitude than private he had displayed. We need not recapitulate the complicated intrigues of which the coveted concession was the object. It was actually granted in 1887 to an English syndicate with power to extend the line to Baghdad within ten years; but again was revoked. Von der Goltz Pasha suggests that when the contract for the line to Angora, opened in 1892, was refused to English and French syndicates, it was granted to the German company because the Sultan and his Ministers had no experience of German ability in such enterprises, and entrusted them with the work upon the theory that they were the least likely upon the whole to carry it out! The eyes of the Porte were opened very wide by the rapidity and thoroughness with which the line was competed. It was extended in 1899 to Konia, the present terminus.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LANDS COMMISSION.

WANTED A CONSISTENT AND WELL DIRECTED POLICY.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The South African Lands Commission in their report state that unless strenuous efforts are made to establish a thoroughly British population large enough to prevent a recurrence of disorder, the whole expenditure of blood and treasure may be wasted, but there is no reason to doubt the new countries will become thoroughly British by a consistent and well directed policy.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REVERSE TO CAPE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Reuter wires from Cradock that ten of the Midland Rifles were killed, four wounded and sixty-six captured at Waterkloof on Thursday.

One Boer was wounded.

THE AFFAIR AT WATERKLOOF,

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Nothing is known of the affair at Waterkloof beyond the casualties, but a previous telegram stated that a party of Midland Rifles was sent against the Boers who had crossed the railway near Roodepoogte and the party was commanded by Captain Spandan who was mortally wounded at Waterkloof.

RETURN OF BOER DELEGATES.

Messrs. Sauer and Merriman sailed to-day on their return to the Cape.

LORD MILNER.

Lord Milner is at present visiting Lord Salisbury at Hatfield.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

GENERAL BARROW'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The "Times" Peking correspondent, in announcing that General Barrow has left for England, says that he has throughout with General Gaselee admirably conducted the British expedition and added to the honour and fame of the Indian Army.

THE PACIFICATION OF CHINA.

The Chinese General Ma is visiting Tientsin and consulting with the Foreign Commanders regarding the pacification of the country.

THE TAKU PORTS.

Indian Troops will replace the British Marines in the Taku Ports.

FURTHER MASSACRES OF MISSIONARIES.

It is rumoured at Peking that four Belgian missionaries with converts have been massacred in the interior.

THE MAD MULLAH IN DIFFICULTIES.

A NIGHT PURSUIT.

The Mad Mullah himself headed the final attack on MacNeill's force and when afterwards retreating encountered Colonel Swayne on the 4th instant, the latter pursued the Mullah throughout the night, killing one hundred of the enemy.

The Mullah had a narrow escape.

Our casualties were seven.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Christchurch and have been received with unbounded enthusiasm.

GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

General Chaffee has been appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

The "Standard" says it understands that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, does not intend to take any special action regarding Mr. Asquith's speech.

ASSASSINATION OF A JAPANESE MINISTER.

M. Hoshitorn, a Japanese ex-Minister, has been assassinated while attending a meeting. The motive is supposed to be political.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The troopship Hardinge has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION'S BILL.

The French Senate has adopted the Religious Association's Bill in a somewhat amended form.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

The Italian Chamber after a speech by Signor Zamovidelli strongly deprecating any interventions against trades unions or strike shas adopted by 264 against 184 a resolution approving the Liberal tendencies of the Government.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins.

PROFITS OF COINAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

It is notified that the net profit on the coinage of rupees in 1900-01 transferred to the credit of the gold reserve fund by charge to the mint was £3,030,000 on 31st March last. This amount was held as follows in gold in India, pending remittance for investment in sterling securities, £1,200,000; as book credit to be converted gradually into gold or gold securities as funds can be made available to £ 1,839,000.

DEATH FROM MENINGITIS.

The death from Meningitis is reported in China of 7,145 Gunner Griffiths, 12th Battery, R. F. A., also from various diseases of seven Indian followers and sepoys.

MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

IMPORTANT NEW RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The papers published in connection with the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, show that if the proposal to reduce Government interest to three and a half per cent. were carried out, there would be a deficit of £833,000 and that the mere reversion to the unreduced scale of subscription would be insufficient to secure solvency. Under these circumstances the Secretary of State orders the withdrawal of the temporary reduction of subscriptions and donations, which was allowed in consequence of surpluses found in earlier valuations and a reversion to the original scale of payments. His lordship further agrees to postpone for the present any consideration of a reduction below four-and-a-half per cent. "because any such reduction would involve the adoption of a scale of subscriptions and donations higher than that originally in force," because the notification adds, "it must be distinctly understood that the rate of four-and-a-half per cent, which is largely in excess of the market rate, is one which the Secretary of State reserves his power to modify at his discretion." The present orders supersede those passed in 1897, and state that the supplementary donations there imposed for wives and children on certain subscribers should now be discontinued, and all sums paid on this account refunded. No refund, however, will be made on account of a small additional donation discontinued last year in the case of certain Royal Indian Marine Officers. The increase by five per cent. of contributions and donations to be paid by native members of the Covenanted Medical Service is to be discontinued. The commutation of subscriptions provided for in regulations 17 and 18 will no longer be allowed as a general rule. For the future half rate subscriptions will be confined to (1), half pay unmarried officers, (2) retired officers, (3) officers on leave outside India who receive less than Indian pay, (4) officers in receipt of Colonel's pay and allowances at English rate, and officers residing outside India, who have attained 51 years. Married officers on temporary half pay will continue to subscribe for full benefits, but while in receipt of half pay will have the option of paying only half rates for their wives.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT POONA.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

POONA, JUNE 23.

A serious explosion occurred in the Poona Cotton Silk Mill yesterday at about eleven o'clock in the dyeing room. The cylinder used for drying silk, which was in weight about one and half tons, was blown through the wall of corrugated iron sheeting, a distance of 20 yards. A native woman, who was passing at the time, narrowly escaped death, the cylinder passing over her head. About 12 persons were working in the room at the time of the explosion; eight were found seriously injured. Two men who were taking their meals at the time were knocked down and so seriously hurt and scalded by the hot steam that little hopes of their recovery are entertained. Two others near the machine were similarly injured and four sustained slight injuries. Most of the machinery in the room is utterly wrecked and broken. Large pieces of cast iron were hurled to great distances. The corrugated iron partition separated the finishing room and that in which dyeing is carried on and the interposition of this barrier and a great wooden steam chest saved others who were working. Defective metal is said to be the cause of the accident. One of the cast-iron sides of the cylinder was blown out and the metal showed a considerable number of flaws, filled in with lead. The heavy pedestal frame on which the cylinder revolved and the adjoining ironing machine were wrecked. A great big hole, eight feet square, was blown through the iron wall by the cylinder in its passage to the garden. A lot of finished silk was lying in the room and was spoiled. The damage is estimated at about 15,000 rupees. The injured men were removed to the Sassoon Hospital where they are under treatment. About 800 men were working in the mill but luckily escaped.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is now settled that General Gaselee proceeds home on one year's leave on his departure from China.

THE total reductions likely to be made in the China Expeditionary Force will be about two-thirds of the original strength.

When General Sir Reginald Hart proceeds on privilege leave to England, Lieutenant-Colonel Townley, Suffolk Regiment, will command the Quetta District, as the Senior Officer locally.

The 41st Dogras and the 46th Punjab Infantry, both new regiments, have each received 400 Lee-Metford rifles. The 49th Garhwal Rifles have also been armed with the Lee-Metfords, while the 47th Sikhs have received 300.

The Committee under the presidency of Brigadier-General Collins, which is sitting in Simla to prepare the scheme for cold weather manœuvres, will present their report early next month. The recommendations will be on very pratical lines.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL, June 22.—Nixon, Lieut., Bombay, 6th Bombay C., on leave from Mhow.

DEPARTURES June 22.—Horne, Lieut., Bengal, 39 Garhwalis, on furlough to England.

Wardell, Captain, Bengal Garhwalis, off leave to Lansdowne.

Parry, Captain, Bengal, I. M. S., on furlough to England.

Wardrop, Captain, Punjab, R. F. A., on transfer Home.

Hall, Captain, Punjab, 47th Sikhs, to join Regiment to Sialkote.

Leivin, Lieut. M. S., 4th Hussars, on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The City Line steamer Ettrickdale arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here on the evening of the 19th.

COLOMBO, JUNE 22.

The P and O Company's s. s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. E. Franz Ferdinand from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant and may be expected here on Monday by noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON CORPORAL WOODS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Corporal Woods of the Shropshire Light Infantry was murderously assaulted by Private Walker of the same regiment on Friday night. From facts it appears that Woods who was acting Orderly Sergeant on the same night retired to rest. About 10-15 in his sleep he felt somebody had stabbed him and found Walker standing over him with a bayonet. Woods hastily jumped out and Walker stabbed him again in eight places in his body. The noise of the scuffle roused others who disarmed Walker and took him to the Guard-room, while Woods was conveyed to the Auxiliary Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition. The reason for the assault is asserted to be that Woods had a grudge against Walker and twice got him made a prisoner. On the last occasion Walker got a week's confinement and he threatened Woods to put him out of existence. He completed his sentence on Friday and the same night committed the assault. Walker a few hours afterwards was lying sound asleep in his cell. Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, recorded Wood's declaration and the accused will be placed before the Magistrate to-morrow.

REPLACING GIRDERS ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned estimates amounting to forty-and-a-half lakhs of rupees of the cost of replacing "Warren" Girders on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DWARKA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, JUNE 23.

The entertainment of guests and others at the Vahivatdar was a success. His Holiness also was invited and worshipped last evening, after which ceremony the guests, with tears at the separation left, Dwarka to return home. On the whole the installation was an unprecedented and unheard of success. Mr. Harrison, the Assistant Resident, with his innate goodness, rendered most willing help all through.

THE PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY.

IN continuation of our report on the opening ceremony of the branch line connecting Cambay with Petlad and the main line we give the full text of the Dewan Saheb's address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Lely at the Durbar:—

I beg to say a few words on behalf of his Highness the Nawab Saheb in connection with to-day's ceremony. But before doing so I am desired by His Highness to offer you a most hearty welcome to Cambay which proudly claims to be the cradle of English rule in India and to thank you very much for accepting His Highness' invitation to preside at the inauguration of the Cambay Railway. We know, Sir, how troublesome and inconvenient it must have been to you to come down to Cambay in this hot season from a long distance. But your readiness to sacrifice personal comfort and convenience for the benefit and well-being of the people of Gujarat is well-known. It is a matter of history that before the times of Railways, Cambay was one of the great centres of trade in India. The port of Cambay was very important as the produce of Gujarat and North India passed through it to Persia, Arabia and Africa. It was also a nice sanitarium for officers and troops stationed at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Kaira. But all this state of things has been changed. The trade has left its old route and Cambay has lost its importance as a centre of trade. But to-day is a red letter day in the history of Cambay. It marks the era of progress and prosperity. It is now hoped that Cambay may regain its old prosperity and importance as it is going to be joined with the main line of Railways. The inconvenience of the isolated position of Cambay has been much felt by His Highness who is always anxious that his State should fully participate in the general progress that is going on all round. His Highness' Government have improved communications, water supply and drainage in the District, have established a sufficient number of schools and medical institutions and other works of public utility, and have spent on these works rupees six lacs during the last 9 years. His Highness has also abolished obnoxious taxes on trade and has made Cambay a free port like a British Port by making a Custom's Union with the British Government. His Highness is ready to do everything to stimulate trade and with that view has now resolved to abolish its local currency and substitute British currency in its place. There were three great wants of Cambay—a Railway, improvement of the harbour, and Waterworks. It is a matter of great gratification to all that the first want is going to be supplied to-day. The Darbar will now take in hand the schemes of improving the Cambay Harbour and affording facilities to shipping and of constructing waterworks.

The idea of connecting Cambay with a Railway first suggested itself in 1891 to Colonel Kennedy, our late special Political Agent and now Political Agent of Kathiawad, who has done a great deal to advance the prosperity of Cambay and His Highness feels grateful to him for all that he has done for the good of the State. The question of the Railway was then postponed till a more convenient opportunity. It was seriously taken up in 1895. There were many preliminary difficulties in the way of this Railway. But they were all removed by the kind assistance of Mr. Reid, late Commissioner, N. D., and Colonel Olivier, Agent for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, whom I am very glad to see in this Darbar. Both these officers encouraged us to place our proposal about the Railway before Government. But Sir, it is due to your advice and strong support that the scheme has been successfully carried out to the end and the construction was sanctioned by Government. His Highness feels grateful to you, to Colonel Olivier and Mr. Reid for all the assistance given to the Darbar in this Railway matter. Our best thanks are also due to all our Political Agents and especially to Messrs. Bagnell, Carmichael, Quin and our present worthy Political Agent who all have taken a great deal of interest in the Railway and given us every assistance from beginning to end. I also thank very much Mr. Heath, Engineer, in charge of the Railway, for his hard-work in pushing on the construction of the line. The new railway is a Broad Guage and is 20·75 miles in length from Cambay Port to Petlad Railway station. It passes through 12 1-2 miles of Cambay territory and 8 1-4 miles of Baroda and British Districts. The original estimate amounted to 11 lacs of rupees. But the actual cost will far exceed the estimate on account of the high prices of iron and coal due to the African War. It will be about 15 lacs of rupees of which the Cambay share will be about 9 lacs. The earthwork of the Railway was done by the Cambay State departmentally by famine labour last year and gave timely relief to a large number of famine people. There are four stations on the line, three on the Cambay section and one on the Baroda section. The line from Petlad to Cambay city is ready for the opening to-day. The Bandar extension about 1 1-2 mile in length is postponed at present, but its construction will be taken up soon after the rains. It now remains for me to request you to be pleased to declare the Cambay Petlad Railway open for use to the Public. It is an auspicious circumstance that the opening ceremony of the new Railway, which is calculated to conduce to the prosperity of Cambay and afford facilities to the trade of Gujarat, has fallen into the sympathetic hands of one who is a sincere friend and well-wisher of Gujarat and the Gujratees and whose name and fame have become household words in the whole of Gujarat.

I am particularly desired by His Highness to give warm thanks to Mrs. Lely and to say that His Highness feels honoured by her graceful presence in the Darbar. I again thank you Sir, for consenting to perform to-day's ceremony. I also thank the guests for giving "eclat" to the occasion by their presence.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. COSSACK.

H. M. S. COSSACK, Commander M. G. Cartwright, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushire, which port she left on the 12th instant, and called at Jask and Muscat *en route*. During the voyage she experienced heavy and moderate south-west winds and seas.

A GOA correspondent writes:—A few days ago the well-known architect of Bombay, Mr. David Gostling, arrived here to take charge of an important and extensive tract of land, Dudsugar, near Castle Rock, purchased by an English syndicate, in which, I hear, Mr. Tata, of Bombay is largely interested. It is the intention of the purchasers to utilise the abundant water which flows from the crest of the hills in connection with the establishment of sundry factories to be driven by water-power, and to cultivate sugarcane on an extensive scale.

SIMLA GAIETIES CONTINUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

THE moderate gaieties of Simla continue. Nothing can shake the gymkhana but the monsoon and that is still shy. A thunderstorm or two roused our anticipations—or our apprehensions— but turned out to be trumpery or "local" and at best but a scounting party of the real rains, quickly swallowed up in dust. The Mall has grilled complacently ever since. On Monday the most charming toilettes might have been seen in procession towards Barnes Court. "The muslins" the ladies tell me "are so pretty this season." I suppose that is the reason of the dazzling effect of Monday's rickshaws. It was the first of Lady Mackworth Young's garden-parties. His Excellency the Viceroy is still at Naldeera, but there is talk in frivolous circles, of a dance very soon after the prescribed limit for full mourning is over—some time next month. Our main highway blazes with theatrical posters. "Miss Hobbs" in large letters is announced for to-morrow, and "Iolanthe" promised for the 15th of July. The Chalet last Monday saw the old Wellingtons dine. The South Staffords Regimental team is here playing a series of matches against the Station and Volunteers. Some very pleasant afternoons have been instituted by the Gunners and the South Staffords at Jutogh. So that we do manage in a quiet way to enjoy ourselves.

The powers that be have apparently taken to heart the advice so freely tendered to them on the subject of the undesirability of changes in the statute book, the current legislative session being likely to be the lightest for many years past. The principal measure which is approaching the stage of introduction into the Supreme Council is an electrical Bill for India generally. With electrical installations springing up everywhere, the need of regulations to provide for the proper safeguarding of life from currents of dangerous intensity, is undeniable. The subject, however, is not only highly technical but bristles with practical difficulties, so a number of experts are to meet here shortly to discuss it. The natural thing would, of course, be to extend to India some version suited to special requirements, of the Act on the subject already in force in England. Unfortunately, however, the home Act is so narrow in its conception that it has proved a terrible bar to all electrical enterprise in England. It would be a misfortune to India, where electricity is capable of becoming of the very greatest practical importance, both for the development of hitherto unremunerative industries, and for domestic purposes, if it were subjected to restrictions of a similar kind. What has to be aimed at, on the contrary, is a measure which, while providing reasonable safe-guards against preventible accident, will encourage, in every possible way, the setting up of electrical installations in this country. The Government of India, I understand, are fully alive to this aspect of the case, and are, in consequence proceeding cautiously. It remains for the firms interested to assist. I am not prepared to speculate whether the ultimate result will be the framing of a Bill on entirely new lines, or the adaptation to the requirements of India, of some of the measures now in force in countries like Sweden which have dealt with the matter on more liberal lines than has been the case at home.

The news of the death of the Begum of Bhopal has been received here with regret. Her Highness has long been a pleasantly picturesque figure amongst the rulers of the great Native States. It is a curious fate that consigns the sceptre of Bhopal for three consecutive generations into the weak hands of woman. But the absence of a son in the royal house, which to-day makes the daughter of the dead Begum the rightful successor to her throne, has precedents that are full of good omen for the State. The girl who is now to be Begum has only to follow the example of her mother and her grand-mother, who have between them ruled Bhopal for fifty years, and her people will have no reason to complain.

The discussion of the form the administration of the frontier is to take has been so absorbing, in Simla of late, that we have been apt to forget some of the other factors in that ever present problem. A reminder reached the station, yesterday, in the welcome shape of the news that one of the very worst of the ruffians who haunt the no-man's land beyond the Peshawar border had at last been run to earth. The murder of three sentries is a record even in Peshawar for one man to have been concerned in, and now that he is securely under lock and key, people will sleep more quietly in their beds in that frontier city. The spirited nature of the capture and the part taken in it by Captain Roos-Keppel, whose brilliant exploit of two years ago, in raiding the recalcitrant Chamkhannis is still remembered here, have made the event a very noticeable one. Of all the names that have come to the front, in connection with the new policy on the border, inaugurated by Lord Curzon, none stands higher than that of the young officer who has just now, for the second time, distinguished himself by an act of successful daring. To raid a village across the Peshawar border, at night, and capture a Pathan outlaw asleep, is no ordinary undertaking. All honour to Captain Roos-Keppel and Lieutenant Keen for accomplishing it. The murder of Europeans has become too common about Peshawar, of late, for the prolonged immunity from punishment of even a single culprit to be a matter of indifference. In this case the man who has been brought within reach of the law was no ordinary malefactor.

Simla still awaits the introduction of the electric light of which there has been talk for three years past. Pending its installation, I understand that the Committee of the new Walker Hospital, which is now rapidly approaching completion, have decided to adopt acetyline gas which is giving much satisfaction in the case of a private installation set up by the enterprising head of the Municipality as an experiment.

SUPPRESSIO VERI, SUGGESTIO FALSI.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing in reference to the meeting held to form an Indian Famine Union says:—"Additional point is given to the meeting from the circumstance that the famine is still raging in Bombay Presidency and in Baroda and Hyderabad. In the single district of Ahmednagar, where Boer prisoners are quartered, some 6,000 fresh applications for relief are reported every week, and more than 80,000 people are being kept alive by the Government; whilst in parts of Gujerat the distress is appalling. I stated some time since that the report of the Famine Commission, which has been at work for several months under the presidency of Sir Antony Macdonell, would shortly be issued. The report was presented to the Government of India some three weeks ago, but now it is said, on the authority of the *Times* correspondent at Simla, that a Government resolution will have to be passed before the report can be given to the world. If this means that an attempt is to be made to hush up the findings of the Commission, which are doubtless of a character to mortify the Government of Bombay, Sir William Wedderburn's Union will have one piece of work at any rate ready to its hand."

A CUSTOMS Circular (No. XII of 1901) says "In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for partially refined cake camphor, which is assessable to customs duty under No. 11 of schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), the undermentioned tariff-value, with effect from the 1st July 1901:—Camphor, partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13lb. Tariff valuation per lb Re. 1 6a. 0p.

A serious disturbance occurred among the Civic Guard while at drill at Antwerp. An officer, observing a man smoking in the ranks, reprimanded him, and on the offender making an insolent reply had him arrested. The other guardsmen thereupon hooted the officer, and brandishing their rifles and singing the "Marseillasee," rushed for the porter's lodge of the Velodrome, which was being used as a parade ground, and demolished it with blows from the butts of their rifles. The police had to interfere to protect the officers, and one man was arrested. His comrades paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A STIR AMONG PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR, when the times are right for detaching ourselves from the present, it is fatal not to advance towards the future. The Parsees have realised this, and are shaking the dust from their feet. One cannot be a thaumaturgist long, without having one's hand forced by the public. Nor can one lead for long a life of religious indifference, but must be cornered some day. There are days not to be forgotten in the moral any more than in the social life of a man. How many such days which cannot be forgotten might not be recited by those who have lived an intellectual life. A day of bitter experience for instance is that in which a decided Cartesian convinced of the power of reason to explain the things, "which are not you," you found yourself face to face with the principle of Kantism. There was no blinking the question then.

Concerned with the development of intelligence only, the Parsees starve into dulness all the other powers of the young. Talent is no doubt refined and graceful. Its brilliance dazzles us and we over-value it. But the moral nature is more sacred, and is worth all the talents in the world, though quiet in lustre. Strength of will is therefore under valued and neglected. And yet the cultivating of it is just what is wanted when strain is driving every wheel double pace, when living well and working easy is out of question, and young men must pull between the shafts the best part of their lives before they can handle the ribbons. The clever weak man thinks life is not worth having, there being not many easy lots to be drawn, while the one with a strong will rough hews his path and is glad to have lived because his life had come to help some one who needed it. There cannot be virtue without strong will, for the weak "know the right and yet the wrong pursue." What helps the weak on to virtue is religion. It is the famous ring that pricked its owner when he forgot duty and followed desire. Religion then is the chief part with regard to a man. "Not the church creed which he professes or the articles of faith he will sign, but the thing he does practically believe and lay to heart, and know for certain, concerning his vital relations to this Universe, and his duty and destiny there."

The committee appointed to report what should constitute religious education for Parsee boys and girls would do well to bear the above in mind. Imbued with the spirit of our times, we live to-day in an atmosphere of science. But science does not make men, nor is Life Science. It is only relative and naturally leaves a void. The articles of faith of modern Society, liberty of conscience and a liberty of thought are of her creation.

These are edged tools, which the young of the present generation of Parsees play with. Their belief is that these give them a prescriptive right to think just as it suits their convenience and their frailties. Frivolous and reckless of what is earnest, they have not earned this belief in the sweat of their thought. Some oracle or other leads them, who is either a sceptic from imbecility and fashion, or one from lassitude of life, whose run through every activity and enjoyment ends in, "Oh! Vanitas Vanitatum!" or one who has laboured through systems and creeds, and wearily asks, "what is truth?" having reached the limits of his own understanding. Such harebrained young people, the feeble outcome of a superficial education and a false civilisation, seeking to imitate freedom of manner, and unable to counterbalance it by the indispensable corrective of intelligence and good qualities, fall into a deplorable want of decorum. For them, virtue is "une chose tout purement geographique," as Mme de Montespan said: Listen to their chirp of contentment as they laugh together over each others gallantries, and yet challenge the world to find a flaw in them, secure that they have been weaving their unholy pleasures and their sacred ties in so deft a braid that none can say where the femme golante commences and where the mother ends. The faith of youths, can only live by the purity of girls, and the maiden, in her likeness to a half-opened blossom, as near purity and sweetness as a human creature can be, is the priestess at whose feet the boy will be receiving his lessons in moral physics, as if by electrical induction. She must therefore be the prime care of the culturer. What religious back bone Parsee parents have may easily be judged from what the Head Master of the Fort and Chandanwady High School says in his brochure. He could not get out of them a rupee a year per head for the religious instruction to be imparted to their children. Can apathy go any further? This is due to a sheer love of straying, of going off the straight track, which has fast developed in them, and which they mistake for liberty. They do not know that to be free is to guide oneself and to be a judge of good and evil which implies religious consciousness. This consciousness is for the individuals as for the society what the ballast is to the balloon. It checks our passion, lawless freedom, and steadies our restlessness of temper. No Society is possible without regulations or control, and above all without moral discipline, however galling it may be to that instinct of revolt in man which Kant names, das radicale Bose, the root of all sin. The family being the mona of Society, the complexion of a household takes after the parents. Of all the influence which can be brought to bear on the children, parental influence may be made the strongest and the most salutary. Whether it is so made or not, it is ever of immense weight one way or the other. Parental life moving ever in advance of the young, observant and imitative life, the source whence all our first ideas took shape and whose sounds sank deeper into our plastic childhood, keeps always in advance years through life despite ourselves. And this example goes for what it is really worth. None so keen as the children to discern what the religion of the parents is. The parents may deceive others without, may deceive each other, and be deceived themselves, but the children never. They may babble ever so much of virtue in complacent boast, and the mother smile serene at her husband's table on friends she is careful to conciliate, but the children know that father's religion is only put on like a clean shirt front and mother's virtue the false swell at her breast. No fact has such a baneful effect on young lives as such an appreciation. The home is therefore the Seminary where the first seeds of education are laid, and the crop of School harvest will be sequent on this primal sowing.

To give religious teaching a practical shape will exercise not a little the minds of the members who form the committee if they apply themselves seriously to it. This will arise from the diversity of persuasions and principles of the individuals composing it. It is beautifully told of Charles V that he was particularly curious with regard to the construction of clocks and watches, but repeated trials failed to bring any two of them to go exactly alike. It is to be hoped the report of the committee will not end in the emperor's regret that no two members are agreed in recommending what course to adopt. If there is any one working hypothesis" that fits in admirably with modern science to reconcile the highest aspirations of your nature, with the facts of the universe, it is the Parsi religion, with its law of polarity, or its idea of conflict as the general formula of the Universe. It has nothing to fear from the new genesis divulged by Geology and Astronomy, as for it "the star-isled midnight, shoreless sea, serene, Are forms that clothe the formless—are the verses, "the whispers of the unseen." With a simple and almost perfect code of morals, the committee will have enough material to work out a guide as will instil into the minds of the recipients of education that every one of them has come into the world under orders, a covenanted servant, a soldier of light (Ormuzd) and must continue such, fighting all vices, the brood of darkness (Ahriman), till he dies.—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

June 22.

THE LATE ADMIRAL HOSKINS.

SIR ANTHONY HILEY HOSKINS, Admiral, was the son of the late Rev. H. Hoskins, of North Perrott Manor, Somerset, was born in 1828, and educated at Winchester. Entering the Navy in 1842, he was midshipman of the Conway, and served in the attack on the Forts of Tamatave by H.M.S. Conway, on June 18, 1845; midshipman of the President, and commanded her cutter in the attack on the Arab stockades at Anjoxa, Mozambique Channel, in 1847; and was specially promoted for passing the best examination, with full numbers in seamanship, in 1849. He was lieutenant of the Castor during the Kaffir War of 1851-52; Naval A.D.C. to Sir Harry Smith on the frontier, and several times mentioned in despatches (Kaffir medal). He was lieutenant-commander H.M.S. Slaney during the China War, 1857-8, and mentioned in despatches, and was present at the capture of Canton and Taku Forts, at the latter of which he hoisted the flags of the British and French Commanders-in-Chief and was promoted to Commander (China medal, Canton, Taku 1858, clasp). He was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty from May, 1880, to July, 1882, and, as Rear-Admiral, was employed on special service in Egypt during the war, 1882, receiving the K.C.B. for this service and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, Egyptian medal, Khedive's Bronze Star, Medjidie 2nd class. He was Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, 1881 to 1885; a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, June, 1885, to January, 1889; Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, March, 1889, to September 1891; promoted to Medjidie of the 1st class by H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, November 7, 1889 and received thanks of the French Government, with a present of Sevres China, for assistance rendered in getting off the French ironclad Seignetay, when aground at Jaffa, April 1891. He was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty First Sea Lord, October, 1891, to November 2, 1893; president of a committee appointed by the Admiralty to take evidence and report upon the manning of the Navy, 1891; was appointed a commissioner of and for the administration of the Patriotic Fund, August, 1893; and received a good service pension, November, 1893.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

The week ending Saturday the 22nd instant has been an eventful one for Poona and Bombay, several important fixtures having been decided in which some of the new players made their "debut" with more or less success. For the opening of the season the all round form displayed has been distinctly good and batsmen and bowlers alike have shaped better than in any previous season since 1893. On Thursday the Poona Gymkhana placed a strong team in the field against the regimental team of the Shropshire Light Infantry and several good performances were recorded. For the Gymkhana, M. D. Wood (76), S. M. Edwardes (52 not out), A. P. Douglas (34), L. E. S. Ward (20), and A. Chichester not not (24), were mainly responsible for the total of 228 for four wickets. The Old Wellingtonian would probably have had the honour of scoring the first century of the season in a big match had he not been unfortunately run out when only 24 short of his hundred. He is in capital form with both bat and ball this season and in the match under notice took four wickets. His selection for a place in the Presidency team is of course a foregone conclusion. Edwarde's innings was the highest and best he has played for sometime but when he came in all the sting had been taken out of the weak Shropshire bowling. Douglas, who went in first with Wood, played faultless cricket, and it is pleasant to hear that the Old Alleynian has started the season so well. Ward who is one of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry players will, when he becomes used to grass wickets, do well. On mat wickets at Ferozepore he met with great success last season and the season before and I fancy we will soon be able to congratulate him on some notable performance before he leaves Poona about the middle of next month. The Shropshire Light Infantry although there are one or two good players in the team, notably Sergeant Bland and Lieut. Furber, has never been distinguished for notable performances in the cricket field, their total of 154 against the strong Gymkhana team must therefore be regarded as a meritorious one. They were beaten as was only to be expected but Bland (34), Furber (18), and Captain Welman (43) played very good cricket indeed. The bowling is the weak spot and until a likely trundler is unearthed the team cannot expect to win many matches. On Friday an interesting match was fought out between the officers of the Royal Scots and the Shropshires, but with the exception of Furber and Captain Robinson, the latter were all at sea against the bowling of Drysdale and Lumsden. Furber played a really excellent innings of 83. Going in first he carried out his bat and his score it is interesting to note in the highest that has been made this season. The Royal Scots, who won by an innings and 70 runs, treated the Shropshire bowling lightly and Drysdale hit hard in compiling his 80. Collingridge who made his *debut* in this match was a disappointment, only scoring 2. In the second innings of the Shropshires, Drysdale and Lumsden trundled them all out for 25. Turning to local matches the chief interest was centred in that between the Gymkhana and the United Services. I must confess to a feeling of disappointment on glancing down the list of players representing the United Services to find the names of Major E. J. Lamb, Captain J. D. W. Davy, and A. C. Norman missing. The match, however, attracted more than passing interest by reason of it being the first appearance of four players who come to us with reputations above the average. On paper there was not much to choose between the two teams, but one man and that a bowler, turned what promised to be an even match into a very one-sided affair. I. S. Milne, the player in question, has probably never bowled better in his life and to him in a great measure belongs the credit of the advantage the Civilians held over their opponents at the finish. Elsewhere will be found a full report of the match, so I will content myself with a few remarks on the form displayed. Of the four new players who were making their *debut*, two failed, but I do not think that either need take their failure much to heart. The fortunes of cricket are proverbially fickle and it falls to the lot of the best players in the world to occasionally fail to do justice to themselves. This was the fate that awaited J. T. Weatherby and J. C. S. Hughes in the opening match of the Gymkhana season, the former being dismissed without scoring, while the Royal Navy representative could only make 1. The old Wykehamist to a certain extent retrieved his failure with the bat by some excellent work in the field, but Hughes who comes to us with a good reputation as a bowler, quite failed to maintain it and did not take a wicket. As batsmen, however, both players are bound to make their mark before the season grows much older. Reputations such as Weatherby has are not easily earned at Winchester, while a batsman who can knock up 40's and 50's with frequency in matches for the United Service Club, Portsmouth, as Hughes has, is scarcely likely to prove a failure in Bombay cricket. To the two successful *debutants*, C. A. Rumbull, and M. F. R. Wingfield, I offer my congratulations. The Old Bedfordian gave a really excellent exhibition of batting in compiling his 64 and there can be no doubt that his style made a very favourable impression on those who witnessed his play. All his strokes were clean, crisp, and well-timed, and he played with a confidence that has not often been seen in Gymkhana cricket of late years. He should be a strong candidate for Presidency honours if he fulfils the promise of his first match on Bombay soil. Of the Old Carthusian's 44 for the United Services I have nothing but the highest praise. It was in every way a great innings affected as his play must have been by the cheap dismissal of his brother officer of whom great things were expected. He saved his side from complete failure and although he eventually fell to Milne who was carrying everything before him, he played that bowler with a confidence that was in strong contrast to the way in which the rest of the side shaped. Had he received any support it is probable that his score would have been much larger as he would not then have been obliged to play such a careful game. Bombay lovers of the game will look forward to seeing these players again as their style is refreshing after the poor exhibition of batting we have been treated to by Gymkhana players in recent years. A. B. Burney, who scored 55 not out, played perhaps the best inning he has yet made in Bombay cricket, while F. J. Clark, P. J. Mead an old Presidency player—and W. H. Scott all started the season in promising fashion. Turning to the bowling Milne was head and shoulders over everyone else and had the excellent figures of five wickets for 39 runs. He kept an excellent length throughout and with the exception already mentioned he had the batsmen completely tied up. His bowling was, indeed, quite one of the best features in the game and he is to be congratulated on such a promising start. The evergreen Frank Clark, although he has lost a good deal of the sting that characterised his bowling a few years ago, captured three wickets for 30 runs, but he was somewhat erratic. Hughes, as I have mentioned before, was a failure and I am afraid will not do much in the trundling line unless he improves upon his form of Saturday. Captain Stanbrough keeps a good length, but there is not much sting in his bowling. Weatherby is more than a change bowler and in my opinion was not kept on long enough. He has a nice easy delivery and varies his pace with judgment and perhaps beat the bat oftener than any other bowler tried for the side. Captain Anderson's bowling is too well known to local cricketers to need any praise, suffice to say that he bowled well but without much luck. Wingfield is a capital change bowler and if he would pay a little more attention to this department of the game would add to his reputation as an all-round player. He only bowled four overs but sent down very few loose balls. Captain Rogers bowled more overs than any other bowler for the United Services, but met with very little success. A curious feature in the match was only two players were clean bowled.

Turning to other matches the B. B. and C. I. Railway easily defeated the Navy Defence Squadron by an innings and 82 runs. It is only fair to the Navy to say that three of their best players were playing for the United Services. The chief scores for the B. B. & C. I. Railway were Patel (47 not out), Bhanda (45 not out), and Walcott (23) and the innings was declared on the fall of the sixth wicket. Next Saturday the Railway play the Gymkhana and this should be a very interesting match.

Of other matches the Anglo-Indian C. C. defeated the Customs C.C., E. S. Lynn batting and bowling

well for the winning team, while Elphinstone College defeated the Islam Gymkhana, Ashburner (54 not out), and Mody (35 not out) batting well for the former.

It will interest Indian cricketers to learn that K. O. Goldie, the Sussex amateur, who has scored 140 against Gloucestershire this season, has been appointed to the Indian Staff Corps and will be out here next cold weather.

R.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. UNITED SERVICES.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened the cricket season on Saturday with the usual match against the United Services. The feature of the game was individual heavy scoring especially on the side of the Gymkhana, who going in first compiled the notable score of 224 for the loss of seven wickets, when the innings was closed. The United Services who played twelve men put on 93 for ten wickets and with the extra wicket managed to play out time and make a draw. Clarke and Milne opened the batting for the Gymkhana against the bowling of Hughes and Stanborogh. Clarke began to score pretty freely and fifteen runs had been put on when Milne was dismissed by a catch by Bolton off Stanbrough. Meade joined Clarke and both batsmen made runs steadily until Stanborough bowled Clarke, who had made 29, with the score at 53. Meade and Rumboll by free hitting added 26 more runs, before the former returned the ball hot to Weatherby, the bowler holding on tightly. The third wicket thus fell at 79, Meade retiring with a score of 22 which included three fours, a three and a couple of twos. Powell only stayed long enough with Rumboll to see the latter add five to his total but on Burney going in a considerable stand was made. One of the two should have been early run out but the scoring had begun to affect the fielding which did not improve in smartness as the total rose higher. Rumboll and Burney each freely punished the bowling which was repeatedly changed. The partnership had added 58 and the score stood at 140 when Rumboll skied one from Rogers which fell into Weatherby's hands. Rumboll had made 64 by very free hitting, his contribution including eleven fours, a three and four twos. Marshall stayed long enough to notch five on his own account and to see Burney knock up an additional eleven, for with the total at 157 the late comer was caught by Rogers off Anderson. Pechey who succeeded was out l. b. w. when he had made eight, but thanks chiefly to Burney, the score had meanwhile advanced to 185. When Scott filled the vacancy another period of lively hitting set in. Two hundred were soon registered and Burney and Scott were still at the wickets and the total had risen to 224 when the innings was closed. Burney had given one chance, but with that exception had played a faultless innings, for his 55 Scott had hit up 25 very quickly, batting in capital and confident fashion.

The United Services were left an hour and three quarters in which to attempt the task before them and either succeed or succumb. In the end they managed to avert the worst that could befall. They did not begin well. Sending in Weatherby and Wingfield to oppose the deliveries of Clarke and Milne, the first wicket fell when only a couple had been registered. Weatherby was caught by Powell off Milne before he had opened his account. It was the second over and Milne's second ball. Wingfield appeared at ease immediately and exhibited a very pretty style of batting. With the score at 28 his partner Stanbrough who had made eight sent one from Milne on a straight journey heavenwards but gravitation and Marshall Reid exercised a strong depressing influence and Stanbrough retired. Seven runs later Rogers was caught behind the wicket off the same bowler. Tomkins did not stay any longer than his predecessor, for with the score at 42 he fell to a good catch by Milne off Rumboll who had gone on to bowl for a time in relief of Clarke who ultimately changed ends with Milne. A decent stand was made when Livingstone joined Wingfield. Fifty was registered after the Services had been batting for an hour. Wingfield and Livingstone together raised the score to 74 when the latter was run out through a very smart piece of fielding. The fielding of the Gymkhana was, in fact generally pretty close. Three runs later Wingfield whose play had been very admirable put one up from Milne, a fatal mistake, for the catch was secured by Rumboll. Then a rot set in and the next four wickets went for an average of a run apiece. Beville was well caught by Powell, with the score at 78. Two runs later Hughes was out, l.b.w. to Clarke and with no addition to the total Clarke clean bowled Washington. With only another run added, Bolton was caught by Burney off the same bowler. This made the tenth wicket and normally the game would have been at an end with the score at 81, the last five wickets having contributed only seven runs to the total. But there was an extra wicket and the finish was made interesting by the fact that the time for drawing would be reached in five minutes. Could the Gymkhana dispose of the odd man and make a positive win of the match? Anderson joined Leggatt at the wickets and the batsmen held fast. Instead of being dismissed they scored and in the brief interval left to them they put on twelve runs. When the bell rang the score was 93 for ten wickets and the match stood a draw. The Gymkhana bowlers had done very well, Milne securing six wickets for 39 runs and Clarke three for thirty. Scores ;—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Clarke, b Stanbrough	29
Mr Milne, c Bolton, b Stanborough	4
Mr Meade, c and b Weatherby	22
Mr Rumboll, c Weatherby, b Rogers	61
Mr Powell, c Weatherby, b Wingfield	0
Mr Barney, not out	55
Mr Marshall, c Rogers, b Anderson	5
Mr Pechey, L b w Anderson	8
Mr Scott, not out	25
Extras	12
Innings declared.	
Total	224

UNITED SERVICES.

Mr Weatherby, c Powell, b Milne	0
Mr Wingfield, c Rumboll, b Milne	44
Capt. Standbrough, c Reid, b Milne	8
Capt. Rogers, c Durnford, b Milne	6
Capt. Tomkins, c Milne, b Rumboll	3
Mr Livingtone, run out	10
Mr Beville, c Powell b Milne	0
Capt. Bolton, c Burney b Clarke	2
Mr Hughes, L. b. w. Clarke	1
Mr Washington, b Clarke	0
Mr Legatt, not out	6
Capt. Anderson, not out	5
Extras	8
Total for 10 wickets	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hughes	6	1	25	0
Stanbrough	9	0	46	2
Weatherby	6	1	20	1
Wingfield	4	0	25	1
Rogers	10	1	41	1
Livingtone	3	0	21	0
Anderson	8	0	35	2
Bolton	5	0	6	0

UNITED SERVICES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clarke	13	1	30	3
Milne	11	0	39	6
Rumboll	6	0	21	1

THE PARSEES.

The cricket season opened on Saturday and Sunday among the Parsee clubs, which are plentiful in Bombay. The centre is, of course, the Parsee Gymkhana, of which a majority of the best players are members, though membership does not necessarily mean that all the best players are in the Gymkhana team. The John Bright, Baronet, Imperial, Elphinstone, and Esplanade clubs can each put powerful elevens into the field, and amongst the colleges and schools there are several young cricketers of great promise. The Parsees have taken to cricket as no other Indian community have done, and one reason for its popularity is the keen interest and financial assistance which the leading Parsees take in and give to promote the growth of the game.

The achievements of Parsee elevens in England and against Bombay Presidency elevens are well known, but there is no doubt they will become a much more powerful combination all round in a few years' time. There is a great cricket future before them. They are entirely self taught, but it is felt that if the services of a leading English professional were secured as coach the natural aptitude they undoubtedly possess would be developed. This is the opinion of gentlemen who are willing to give practical assistance, and the suggestion is being seriously discussed.

The home papers often tell us that the race of deadly bowlers is decaying, simply because cricketers are not energetic enough to practise the art, being imbued with the idea that cricket is net practice. It is matter for regret to hear that the love of net practise is beginning to absorb the interest of Parsee players amongst whom of recent years a really good class bowler has not been discovered. Another regrettable feature is a waning of interest in fielding. In this department of the game Parsees should remember they have a great reputation to uphold, and in order to encourage smartness in the field and accuracy of throwing the Committee of the Gymkhana have reserved Wednesdays for sides games.

A word of congratulation is due to the management for their enterprise in improving the Gymkhana building and ground. The former has been enlarged at a cost of Rs. 20,000, and furnishing will entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,000. The extension was planned by Mr. Adams, who recently retired from Government service, and there is now a spacious dining hall, players' and visitor's rooms, and a verandah on top of the building which affords a fine view of the game and is quite open to the sea breeze.

The match at the Gymkhana on Saturday was against the Esplanade Club, who batted first. They made a very poor show against the bowling of K. K. Kharas and J. J. Pocha. The wicket was "stickey," and the former got a great amount of spin on the ball. With the exception of Daruwalla, who lost his wicket through attempting a foolish run, none of the men did anything worthy of mention. Daruwalla batted very stylishly, his work on the off side was well-timed, and he showed great skill in playing bumping deliveries. Kharas took four wickets for 11 runs, and Pocha five for 24.

The Gymkhana started very badly, three wickets falling for less than 20 runs. Pocha and Mulla made a good stand, the former playing a sound game for 15. Chotia and Mulla made the necessary number of runs to win, after which the interest in the game subsided somewhat. Mulla made 52, but his innings was besprinkled with bad strokes, and it was a curious coincidence that in playing forward at the ball which bowled him he strained his leg and had to be carried into the pavilion. Driver is a good fast bowler, and if he were to bring his arm up higher in delivering the ball he would probably make the ball come off the pitch at a greater pace. Langrana is the best all round man in the Esplanade team, but he seems to lack practice.

Yesterday a large crowd assembled at the Hindu Gymkhana to witness a match between the Hindus and the Liberal C. C. The latter, among whom were three Presidency players—Driver, Homee Kanga and K. K. Kharas,—batted first and put together a total of 144. The Hindus played good cricket, but were dismissed for 124, the last wicket falling with only one minute remaining for play.

At the Parsee Gymkhana the John Bright Club gained a well deserved victory over the Gymkhana. Batting first on a slow wicket they made 112, the chief feature of which was the innings of Irani, who batted soundly for 23. The Gymkhana were only able to amass 75, Sangana's 32 being an admirable display. Mistri, a fast left hand bowler, took three wickets for 20, and Spencer made a first successful appearance for his club by securing four for 15. Both men, however, should have had an even better analysis if the fieldsmen had been more accurate.

SATURDAY'S SCORES.

ESPLANADE.

Irani, b Pocha	0
Saroff, c Neksetkan b Pocha	2
Daruwala, run out	28
Dadeseth, b Kharas	0
D. Driver c and b Pocha	7
Langrana, b Kharas	0
Nagporwala, c and b Pocha	0
Printer, c Colah, b Kharas	1
Hongkongwala, c and b Pocha	1
Minesher, Kuka, not out	3
Limji b Kharas	5
Total	49

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

M. H. Sangana, b Driver	3
J. M. Dastur, b Driver	6
K. K. Kharas, c Daruwala, b Driver	0
J. J. Pocha, c Printer b Minesher Kuka	15
S. F. Mulla, b Saroff	52
A. B. Chotia, c Daruwala, b Kuka	8
Neksetkhan, c Sangrana b Driver	10
B Pantrakyc Irani b Driver	5
Lala, B Shroff	0
D. D. Kanga, notout	3
J. M. Colah, b Driver	1
Extras	8
Total	111

SUNDAY'S SCORES.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M B Irani c and b Pocha	23	not out	19
K B Spencer c Sangana b Pocha	14		
M S Crawford run out	6	b Pocha	31
S M Kanga b E Davar	1	not out	52
N Botliwala c P Davar b Pocha	3		
K R Modi b Pocha	5	b M Davar	1
J Daruwala b E Davar	3		
K B Mistry b Pocha	11		
Cardmaster c Dadyseth b Pocha	18		
M R Wadia l b w Davar	8		
H M Vajifdar not out	4	b M Davar	12
Extras	16	Extras	23
	112	For 3 wickets	121

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

M. Daver c Mistry b Spencer	7
E. Daver b Mistry	2
J. Pocha b Mistry	4
M. Sangana c Crawford b Mistri	32
P. Daver b Crawford	0
Vakil b Spencer	0
A. Chotiah c Irani b Daruwala	18
Saklatwala c Mistri	0
Dadyseth b Daruwala	3
K. M. Colah not out	0
D. Kharas b Darawala	0
Extras	9
	75

ANGLO-INDIAN C. C. v. CUSTOMS C. C.

Played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Customs by 16 runs. Scores :—

CUSTOMS.

B Canavji, b Lynn	1
V Gibbons, b Lynn	0
D Raja, b Calverts	25
F A Ingle, b Lynn	5
T Moony, c Hewitt, b Roberts	14
R Selkirk, run out	13
H Cassells, c Somerville, b Roberts	0
B Shinker, b Roberts	7
C Smith, not out	19
W Otto, run out	3
W Alfrey, b Fido	0
Extras	14
Total	92

ANGLO-INDIAN

W Calverts, b Mooney	1
H W Scott, run out	5
B Conway, b Raja	13
P Somerville, b Mooney	5
E D'Emden, b Mooney	4
E S Lynn, b Mooney	30
C B Fido, b Raja	21
E Simmons, c Ingle, b Mooney	6
C Roberts, not out	15
G Wagentreiber, b Selkirk	3
G Hewitt, c Cassells, b Mooney	0
Extras	5
Total	108

ELPHINSTONE C. C. v. ISLAM C. C.

Elphinstone College visited the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday. The Islam Gymkhana went in first and scored 92, C. M. Ali contributing 41. The College players had only fifty minutes left for play, but they made the requisite runs without losing a wicket. Modi and Ashburner divided the honours, the former scoring 54 not out and the latter 35 not out, the total being 94, of which five were extras. In a recent match Modi scored 66 not out.

DURING the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning the mean temperature at Allahabad was 100·9, as compared with a normal of 88·5. The maximum shade temperature was 113·4 and the minimum 88·0.

THE South Indian Railway accounts for the second half year of 1900 show that after the adjustment of outstandings, the amount of surplus profits earned during the half-year was Rs. 9,76,660-0-10, which after deducting the Provident Fund contribution, Rs. 22,611-10-1, leave Rs. 9,54,048-6-9 to be divided between the Government and the Company. Out of this sum, the Company's share amounts to Rs. 1,74,989-2-11, and this, when added to the guaranteed interest, represents a dividend of nearly 5 1-2 per cent. per annum to the shareholders.

About noon on the 18th instant the Baran post, five miles west of Bannu, was surprised by a band of raiders who came down the Baran Pass. The garrison of Border Military Police was secured without a shot being fired, and the raiders got away with twelve rifles. The Kurram post, close by, sent out a small party in pursuit, and the Muhammad Khel Chigha joined them. Four rifles were recovered, but the raiders themselves escaped. One of the pursuit party was wounded. It is uncertain as yet to what tribe the raiders belonged.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL UNION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Saturday afternoon at their rooms in Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, to discuss the subject of a better system of registration of births and deaths in Bombay and other reforms suggested by Dr. Turner, Health Officer, in a circular sent by him to the Union. Dr. A. P. Cama presided. Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, was present at the meeting.

The Chairman requested members to curtail their remarks as much as possible and not to enter into details.

Rao Bahadur Dr. S. V. Kantak said that he spoke, with some degree of diffidence not because of any feeling that he was not as well entitled to form and state his views as any of his medical friends, but he feared that his opinion with respect to one subject might possibly be misinterpreted or misconstrued in some quarters, although that opinion was the outcome of an experience of more than 14 years. He need hardly say he referred to Birth Registration, to which alone he meant to confine himself in the few remarks which he intended to make. He thought that if a close relation with the subject for so many years should not give one the requisite qualification to speak on it with some degree of confidence and, perhaps, authority, then the value of experience and prolonged observation must be considered to be worthless. Under other circumstances he should have contented himself with making some general observations on the subjects of Dr. Turner's letter, as the previous speakers have done. These he had already communicated to that officer; but on the present occasion he felt that he must enter into some details as to the direction in which alone, according to his humble opinion, birth registration could be materially improved. And he did so with less hesitancy as he was ignorant of the proposal made by Dr. Turner in this respect; he would only venture to hope that should his remarks and suggestion clash with his (Dr. Turner's) proposals he would regard them as emanating from a sincere desire on his part to see birth registration really improved. With these few preliminary remarks he begged to point out that a close relation existed between birth registration and vaccination; this fact, he thought, was not known to all medical practitioners. And he could not do so better than by referring to certain sections of the City of Bombay Municipal and the Cumpulsory Vaccination Acts illustrating and pithily given in a letter addressed to Government by a former Sanitary Commissioner. * * * It would be thus seen that the initiative was taken by the Registrar when he issued the notice of vaccination under Section 14, Schedule D, and he sealed the compact, so to say, when he entered on his register the duplicate of the certificate given by the vaccinator. It was, therefore, evident that defects in birth registration, whether they took the form of an absence of it altogether, or of any other imperfection whatsoever, must react prejudicially on the work of the vaccinator. Now much as had been said about defective birth registration, and they knew, perhaps, that there was a mysterious body, called the Army Sanitary Commission, which sat in judgment once a year on their sanitary enterprises, misdeeds, and sins of omission, and to whose pronouncements medical service men in this country bowed with profound respect, had also been, year after year, noting it in no uncertain terms. Much as had been said about defective birth registration, the general impression was that the defect be only in the totality of the actual number of births occuring in this city, and it was naturally attributed to the neglect on the part of the Karkoons, and want of any cheque or strict supervision on their work. Unsatisfactory as this was, it was only one phase of the question. Some members of the meeting, and notably our worthy President, might remember that when some years ago a controversy was going on between the Health and Vaccination Departments, the defects which were brought to light comprised the registration of fictitious births, the duplicate and even triplicate registration of one and the same birth, the registration of still-born children as live births, which were soon after transferred to the death returns, and the registration of children born out of Bombay many months previously in families, permanent residents of this city. Scores of instances of some of these kinds were brought to the notice of the Health Department. Lastly, instances were brought forward in which even after a birth had been enquired into by the karkoon no notice of vaccination was served on the parents or guardians: also imperfectly filled in notices and even blank ones, in which the only conspicuous item was the Registrar's signature, were presented by parties on whom they had been served when they brought their children for vaccination.

As regarded the checks and counterchecks provided by the legislature for harmoniously promoting the work of birth registration and vaccination it was obvious that the occurrence of such defects would unnecessarily hamper the vaccinator in the performance of his legitimate duties. This would become apparent when it was stated that they were not confined to actual vaccination work at the stations, but included the tracing of unprotected children under fourteen years of age, and bringing them for vaccination, for which purpose notices under the Vaccination Act had often to be served, and, in extreme cases, prosecutions undertaken. Besides these be had to enquire into the results of the operation in vaccinated children, who had failed to attend the station, and to compel their attendance by the same process as in unprotected children. Then he had to enquire into cases of children under one year of age reported to have died from small-pox, and to take measures to get the unprotected children in the neighbourhood for vaccination. And lastly, he had to verify the monthly returns of children forwarded by the birth registrars under section 19 of the compulsory vaccination act. He had mentioned these duties in detail because he had heard that in some quarters an impression prevailed that the vaccinators had an easy time of it. Now it was evident that if birth registration were accurate and reliable, much of the time wasted in the vain search after children which did not exist could be usefully employed in finding out other unprotected children.

Having said so much on the intimate relation existing between birth registration and vaccination he naturally came to the remedy which, in his humble opinion, would improve the former while it would help the latter. A compulsory vaccination act, if it was as well carried out as it ought to be, should have little scope for the spread of epidemic of small-pox (except as a disease of adult life, when it could be easily checked by re-vaccination); but this it could only do if birth registration was perfect. Whether it could be as perfect as it was among Christian nations might be reasonably doubted, specially so in a city like Bombay with its numerous religions and creeds, but that it might be materially improved might be as reasonably hoped for. Having tried all measures which ingenuity could suggest for its improvement during the last twenty years—the frequent increase in the number of karkoons, payment of fees, employment of detectives, Police Court prosecutions, &c., he ventured to think that the time had come when a trial might be given to working birth registration and vaccinatton under one agency. In addition to the close connection which had been shown to exist beween the two there was the undeniable fact that while the birth karkoon could have no interest in the occurence of a birth beyond registering it, the vaccinator's interest in the new-born child did not end till it was accounted for on the vaccination record, always supposing that the child lives till then, and as his duty, compelled him to move almost daily in his district the was naturally more in touch with the residents than the birth karkoon could be. The fact alluded to passingly by Dr. Turner the other day about a certain number of unregistered births having been detected by the vaccination staff in the ordinary course of their duty threw a side-light on that relation.

Dr. Kaikhosro Sorabjee Engineer said that the scheme put forward for the registration of births and deaths by Dr. Turner was a feasible one. For his part, he believed that the registration of births could be made obligatory on people, but as regarded the registration of deaths their path was beset with difficulties. It would be better if they opened charitable dispensaries and watched their results, for, within a few months they would be able to tell whether those dispensaries would fulfil their expectations.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed observed that it was stated at the last meeting that qualified medical practitioners as well as native vaids and "hakims" should be empowered to grant certificates of the causes of deaths, but he was entirely opposed to it. All medical practitioners agreed that it would be better to have an improved system of registration of births and deaths than it was at present. It was not advisable to prosecute people who, through ignorance failed to give the causes of deaths which was obligatory upon them. If the present staff engaged for the purpose did its duty efficiently, there would be no necessity of prosecuting the people in that respect. The unsatisfactory registration of births was not due to the neglect of harkoons but it was the fault of ineffecient supervision. As regarded the registration of deaths he was of opinion that there was much room for improvement. He did not think that by opening charitable dispensaries, they would be in a position to get reliable information as to the causes of deaths.

Some discussion here took place with regard to the opening of the charitable dispensaries and certain suggestions made by the late Dr. Bahadurjee in regard to the notification of sickness.

Dr. N. H. Choksy expressed himself in favour of the suggestions made by the late Dr. Bahadhurji to the effect that the city should be divided for registration purposes into an unit of ten thousand, and that hospital assistants should be placed in charge of each section containing that unit. These officers should reside within the limits of the ten thousand and whenever there was any sickness among the people the officer in charge of the section should visit them and ascertain the cause of death. As regarded the notification of infectious diseases, it was compulsory even at present to inform the authorities of the same; but it was lying a dead letter.

Dr. Dossabhoy R. Birdi thought that all they had to do was to strengthen the hands of the Health Officer by practical suggestions. He was in favour of opening chairtable dispensaries for the poor.

Dr. B. S. Shroff said that besides providing charitable dispensaries, the poor might also in deserving cases be provided with clothing and food.

Dr. Sukhia also addressed the meeting.

Sir. Bhalchundra Krishna thought that both the Corporation and the Medical Union ought to be congratulated upon their entering into a new era of sanitation. Their best thanks were due to the Health Officer, for having extended his confidence to the medical profession. Those who were careful students of Municipal literature must have known that the subject of the registration of births and deaths had been discussed by the Corporation times out of number, but they had not advanced even a single step. He did not mean to say that the scheme placed before them by Dr. Turner was perfect, but it was one which might very well be adopted and a fair trial given to it. He appealed to the Health Officer not to put the sections of the Act into force at once and institute prosecutions against men who were more or less ignorant of the obligations imposed upon them by law.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, said that the subject had been well trashed out at this and the previous meeting. It would no doubt take a long time to go through all the details and suggestions made by him. He did not think they could disagree on the main heads of the question. No society of highly trained medical men could dispute for a moment that the proposals he had made were not required in the city. As regarded the ways and means and the methods and details, there might be some difference of opinion, but on the broad principle he was sure, they would all agree with him, that they must have accurate and reliable registration of births and deaths and they must have information about the sickness in the city. He advocated three dispensaries at present in order to facilitate registration. It would not interfere with the practice of private practitioners. He asked the meeting accordingly to consider his proposals and to give him the benefit of their experience in the city.

The Chairman in the few observations he made contradicted certain remarks made by Dr. Kantak in regard to the registration of births.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved that the meeting was of opinion that there was an absolute necessity for a better system of registration of births and deaths and notification of infectious diseases in the city than at present.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed having seconded the proposition it was carried.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee moved that the meeting approved generally the suggestions made by the Health Officer in his circular, provided that they were carried out gradually on the lines of least resistance, and with due regard to the habits and prejudices of the various communities of this city.

Dr. K. M. Heeramanek seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Dr. B. S. Shroff moved that copies of the above resolutions should be forwarded to the President of the Corporation.

Dr. Kantak seconded the proposition which was also carried.

Dr. Choksy moved that a Committee (whose names were given) should be appointed to assist the Health Officer in dealing with the details and suggestions made by him.

Dr. Nariman was of opinion that the results of the deliberations of the Committee must be submitted to the meeting of the profession, and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Kutar seconded the amendment.

Dr. Nariman having been assured that the results of the Committee's deliberations would be circulated amongst the members, he withdrew his amendment. The original motion was then carried.

Votes of thanks having been passed to Dr. Turner and the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

A VISIT TO CAMBAY.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

A TRIP to Cambay at this time of the year, although a bit trying owing to the heat, is one full of interest for those who are making the acquaintance of the little town for the first time. Before the branch line to Petlad had become an accomplished fact, the traveller had either the option of reaching Cambay by sea from Surat—perhaps the roughest and most dangerous coasting passage that can be taken in India owing to the strong winds and sand banks which prevail in the Gulf of Cambay; or of travelling by road from Petlad a distance of about 22 miles. Owing to the difficulties in obtaining access to the historic little town the number of people who have visited it are very few and there are at the present time a number of officials who have spent years of their service in Gujarat who have never been able to find time to explore the Nawab's capital. All this will now be changed with the advent of the railway and Cambay should in future have no reason to complain of a want of attention on the part of tourists and others. On leaving Anand Junction and entering the Nawab's dominions, the traveller is struck with the extreme fertility of the country as compared with other parts of Guzarat. Although at the present time all agricultural operations are at a standstill owing to the lateness of the rains there are evidences on every hand of the prosperous condition of the people. Considerable anxiety is of course felt by the ryots regarding the weather prospects and the threatened failure of the crops this year, but even should the rains hold off and the crops fail, I fancy the Nawab's subjects will feel the distress that is bound to follow less acutely than the ryots in some parts of the adjoining British territory. The town of Cambay is delightfully situated at the head of the Gulf and has all the advantages of a sea town. It is very warm during the day but the nights are cool, owing to the sea breeze and very different from those at Surat and Broach, for instance, where things are scarcely bearable at this time of the year. The town is built on undulating ground and the structure of the houses and the plan of the streets differs from other towns in Guzarat inasmuch that there is nothing to offend the eye in the shape of dirt and refuse lying all about the place. Cambay certainly carries off the palm for cleanliness of all the towns in Guzarat it has been my good fortune to visit, but whether this is due to any particular trait in the people or to the natural advantages the town has in being built so close to the sea, I cannot say. The industries of Cambay have suffered a good deal in recent years owing to the town being cut off from all railway communication with other parts of the Empire, but the Nawab's enterprise in constructing the new branch line will probably lead to a revival of all the industries, the chief of which is the polishing and preparation of agate and cornelian stones which are brought from various parts of Guzarat. For ages Cambay has been famous for these stones and there are still several thousand people employed in their preparation. Another interesting industry is carpet making, but owing to competition in other parts of India, the trade in carpets has been gradually lost to Cambay and there are at the present time very few families engaged in it. Fifty years ago a considerable trade in carpets was carried on with Europe and America and there are possibilities of reviving the industry. There are several show places in Cambay chief among them being the "Kothi" which over two hundred years ago was built by the English merchants then settled in the country. It is still in a good state of preservation and is used by the Political Agent as a residence. Other places of interest are the Juma Musjid—The Nawab I should mention is a Mahomedan of Persian descent—which was built in the fourteenth century from material stolen from Hindu temples. Although it has suffered a little from earthquakes, it is still in good preservation; and the tomb of Imrat-bin-Ahmed who is said to be the founder of the mosque. Both are decidedly worth a visit. Cambay, it is interesting to note, has always been regarded as a very healthy spot and was used as a sanitarium for British troops early in the last century.

BANDRA AND ITS SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE following is the text of a memorial addressed to Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and President, Bandra Municipality, by the landlords and tenants of houses in Bandra Hill :—

SIR,—With every apology for trespassing on your time, we the landlords and tenants of houses on Bandra Hill and along the sea face, beg to submit for favour of your consideration, the following representation, regarding what we consider a "public nuisance" about to be perpetrated under the orders of the Sanitary Committee of the Local Municipality. We learn, with regret, that the aforesaid Sanitary Committee have recently adopted proposals whereby (1) the cesspool carts that have hitherto carted away the contents of our cesspools (bathroom, kitchen and in many cases also privy water) are to be done away with and such water is henceforth to be conveyed by halalkhores on their heads to the foreshore and there discharged in front of our houses. That street sweepings and stable refuse are also to be conveyed by halalkhores to the foreshore and there either burnt or thrown into the sea. (2) The number of halalkhores hitherto employed is to be considerably reduced and the reduced number are to attend not only to all cesspools and privies in Bandra and to sweep the roads as well, but are "in addition" to do the service till recently performed by the cesspool carts. (3) The discharge of the cesspool water and burning of kutchra on the foreshore as well as the conservancy arrangements in Bandra is to be superintended by ratepayers selected from each Municipal ward.

Such is the purport of the proposals recently adopted by the Sanitary Committee. What has led the Committee after years of satisfactory working as evidenced by published reports, to adopt such retrograde measures as those above indicated, we are quite at a loss to understand the more especially as we learn that the arrangements heretofore in operation, under which all cesspool water and rubbish has been carted to and discharged into the sea at Nowpada, have worked satisfactorily, i.e., without any inconvenience or complaint from any one.

We are told that the object aimed at by the Sanitary Committee is a reduction in conservancy charges, the receipts from taxation on this account being insufficient to cover expenditure. We have no wish to question the truth or otherwise of this statement; but would beg to observe that however laudable economy in working may be in itself, it cannot reasonably be permitted to outweigh the important considerations of proper sanitation and the public health. Another point to which we would beg to call your attention is the fact that the arrangement agreed to by the Sanitary Committee is being partly given effect to already, i.e., before being approved of by the General Board of the Municipality and sanctioned by the Collector whose prior sanction is, we understand, required under the new District Municipal Act to all measures affecting the public health. We cannot help concluding, therefore, that the action of the present Sanitary Committee is not only high-handed but also *ultra vires*. You are perhaps not aware of the fact that the cesspool carts have already ceased to ply and that our cesspools are in consequence being neglected, as the halalkhores in view of the extra work now imposed upon them do not take the trouble to clean out each cesspool as thoroughly as they formerly did. Besides the Notice Boards which used to be posted up along the sea face warning the public against fouling the foreshore in any way, have recently been removed, from which it would seem that as the present Sanitary Committee are bent upon fouling the foreshore themselves they have no longer any objection to the public also contributing their quota in the same direction.

Having made the foregoing remarks, we now submit, for your kind consideration the following observations with reference to the several items of the new conservancy arrangements indicated in para 2 "ante" and which we will take seriatim.

(1) "Abolition of cesspool carts." These carts have been in use for many years: their employment has been regarded by past Sanitary Committees and the Municipality itself as necessary in the interests of efficient conservancy. Had this not been the case, we presume that previous Sanitary Committees and the Municipality would surely not have incurred the heavy expense entailed in their purchase and maintenance. We understand that some of these carts are now past repair, but instead of having them replaced the Sanitary Committee have decided upon adopting the extraordinary course of doing away with the carts altogether. Now it seems to us an utter impossibility that a limited and reduced number of halalkhores can effectively supply the want of the carts.

(2) Reduction of halalkhores and discharge of cesspool water and rubbish on the foreshore. If double the number of halalkhores than is now proposed to be employed have all along been considered by the Municipality to be necessary for the proper conservancy of Bandra, in addition to the cart service above referred to, it is not easy to realize how a considerably reduced number can now meet requirements, or how that number can reasonably be expected to efficiently clean out daily all the cesspools and privies in the place and be required in addition to convey the refuse and sewage water to the sea face on their heads. Not to speak of the loss of time that this increased work will entail on the men, it will be too much and too heavy for them to perform with any degree of thoroughness. The result will inevitably be superficial performance of duty as regards cesspools and privies alike, resulting not only in discomfort to residents of Bandra, but possibly also in malarial and typhoid fever and other diseases caused by unhealthy and insanitary conditions. Further, if the halalkhores are allowed to discharge the contents of their tins on the foreshore in front of our houses, they will persist in doing so at all hours (high tide or low) of the day. They will not take the trouble to throw the water at any distance from the mainland but will most assuredly empty it on the rocks immediately behind the parapet wall that skirts the road on the sea face. This practice, then, aggravated by the burning of road sweepings and stable refuse on the rocks or throwing it into the sea at low tide, will prove an intolerable nuisance to all who may be affected thereby (especially during the hot weather) when the wind blows from the west, the pure sea air which for years past we have enjoyed will be vitiated and the reputation of Bandra (justly styled "The Brighton of Bombay") as a health resort and Sanitarium, will once for all be sacrificed. And as a consequence our properties will also suffer considerable depreciation as it will be difficult, if not impossible, to secure suitable tenants for them.

The third and the last portion of the new arrangement is: (3) Superintendence of conservancy arrangements by rate-payers. It has been alleged that this is an arrangement carried out in some towns in England. We certainly agree with the principle that people who reside within Municipal limits should actively interest themselves in the working of their own Municipality. The object of Government in conceding Local Self Government was to encourage such interest, but Local Self Government in India has not yet existed long enough to produce results similar to those achieved in England, and looking at things as they are at Bandra, we are very doubtful whether any number of ratepayers will be found willing to enlist themselves for the duty of supervision, but even if such be the case, such agency should be purely voluntary—how would responsibility be enforced for due performance of duty.

We have in the foregoing remarks endeavoured to show that the new arrangements adopted by the Sanitary Committee do not commend themselves as being either sound or conductive to efficient sanitation and we beg to request that you will kindly take steps for staying the action taken by the Committee and for a reversion to the arrangements heretofore in force, pending a decision as to the best arrangements feasible, by the general Board of the Municipality.

In conclusion we would beg to suggest that if the conservancy rates are insufficient to defray the expenses of carrying out an effective system of sanitation the remedy would lie, not in the introduction of retrograde measures but in increased taxation. This question will doubtless be thoroughly investigated by the General Board of the Municipality, but if we may be permitted, we would suggest that this might best be done by the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate into and report fully, what the requirements actually are, how they can best be met and whether it is necessary or not to increase taxation. We would only remark, however, that any attempt to curtail necessary conservancy charges is as unwise as it is suicidal.—We are, Sir, etc.

P. S.—Since writing the above we would beg to invite your particular attention to the subjoined copy of a notice issued by the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. The absurdity thereof is too patent to require comment. Fancy the idea of requiring people to clean out their own cesspools whilst paying the prescribed tax to the Municipality.

Municipal Office, Bandra, June, 1901.

SIR,—The water which accumulates in your cesspools daily is out of all proportion to the charge which you pay and the cost of its removal by the Municipality. Please therefore note that henceforth the Municipality will not be able to clean out the cesspools daily but will remove 10-15 tins out of same. You are required please to make suitable arrangements for the removal of the surplus water so as to prevent nuisance, failing which you will subject yourself to the penalties provided by Law on that behalf.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) JAGANNATH HARISCHANDRA, for Chairman Sanitary Committee.

IT will be remembered that on the morning of the 26th March last, a stone train ran into a goods train at the Shahdera station which resulted in the death of two men, injuries to 8 or 9 others, besides the death of several horses and damage to railway property estimated at Rs. 35,000. The driver of the stone train (a native) has now been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment which is the extreme penalty enforceable under Section 101 of the Railway Act.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

SOMETIMES, in spite of all precautions, the suicide fails. Nature is too strong for him to conquer. Hundreds of despairing men and women have been brought back from the edge of the grave against their wills, to live for years to repent their folly and thank their benefactors. But of only one man have I heard who was saved from suicide at the last moment and yet did not live. He threw himself into the river, but death took him before he reached the water, or before he could be drowned, and the would be suicide died a natural death. A chemist's porter at Islington left his home six months ago to drown himself, leaving a letter of farewell behind, but he was seized with a fit on the way to the river, and it was due to another Hand than his that he drew his last breath that night.

It is startling to be told that the nation is losing over a thousand pounds a day through negligent income-tax payers, and the news will probably induce all conscientious payers of income-tax—if such phenomenons are to be found—to pay their little bills at once. The income-tax has rarely been more talked of than it has been this year, and the unhappy people with incomes above taxation point are not moved to smile by the light talk of a possible ten-shillings-in-the-pound tax. If it ever comes to pass, there will probably be a considerable migration of Englishmen to those happy lands where income-tax collectors cease from troubling and the income-earners are at rest. Belgium is one of them, and America is another.

So far the millionaires of America have successfully resisted all efforts to tax their mighty incomes. They owe their immunity, it may almost be said, to the legal skill of one man—Mr. Choate, who must have a keen sympathy this year with income-tax payers in England on this side the Atlantic. Mr. Choate has to his credit the unique achievement of saving a nation from taxing itself. The wise men of Washington had resolved that incomes were a taxable commodity, and the decision was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Choate was retained against the Revenue, and his brief was marked with a fee of ten thousand pounds. He spoke eloquently and effectively, as a man with such a fee ought to do, and when he had done the highest legal authority declared that the income-tax was against the spirit of the Constitution. The men with the incomes were so pleased with their triumph that they clapped Mr. Choate madly on the back and doubled his fee to £20,000

We do these things differently in England. No Chancellor of the Exchequer can afford to forget that a penny on taxable incomes means £2,312,000. Nearly three quarters of a million persons in the United Kingdom pay the income-tax—346,580 on "profits" and 389,651 on "salaries," and the total amount the two classes are taxed upon last year was £182,145,937. The average income taxed seems to be about £250. The income-tax figures returns reveal some odd figures. According to last year's returns there were fewer than sixty men in the Kingdom with salaries of £5,000. Ninety were in the four thousand, 148 in the third, 456 in the second, and 3,900 were receiving a salary of over one thousand.

In spite of the millions the income-tax yields, and in spite of all its vast wealth, England is not always a thousand miles from the bankruptcy court. There was a time when John Bull and his Government were virtually declared bankrupt. The Napoleonic war drained the country of its gold, and Pitt's resources were strained to the uttermost farthing. For months the Chancellor had obtained accommodation from the Bank of England with great difficulty, and one day the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street took it into her head to threaten England with bankruptcy. The Government had sent bills for £200,000 to the Bank, and there was not enough gold in the country to pay them. The Bank resolved to save the situation by a *coup d'etat*. The Government was informed that the bills would not be paid unless money were sent down for the purpose.

Pitt is said to have trembled when the news reached him; it meant that the Government could not meet its liabilities. The bank, of course, had undertaken to pay gold when demanded, and had broken its promise by declining to do so; but the Government owed the bank an enormous sum, and its position was rendered extremely difficult. The King and his Ministers were summoned to town, and there was a Cabinet Council on a Sunday. It was decided that there was only one course by which the country could be saved—the Government must throw itself between the bank and its creditors, and insist on all payments being withheld from the public until the meeting of Parliament. For six months the prohibition remained in force, and during this time small bank-notes were circulated and accepted everywhere as cash. Somehow matters righted themselves, and Pitt found himself once again with as much gold as he needed. He had not then thought of the magic penny which was to be worth millions to his successors.

Sir Arthur Arnold cannot be called a very old man; May 28 was his sixty-eighth birthday. But his memories seem to carry us a great way back in time. He knew London when a Zoo was where Spurgeon's Tabernacle now stands, when London's sanitary condition was "more filthy than Omdurman," when Buckingham Palace was in a more unhealthy condition than the slums of the East-end are to-day, when people dwelt over cesspools of sewage, when the dead were buried in the Strand, and when the favourite recreation of Central London was an execution at Newgate. That is what the London of the old days was like when Sir Arthur Arnold came to it for the first time in a boat up the Thames. He has lived to see it change, and he has done his share of the work of reform.

Sir Arthur has been Chairman of the London County Council, and has held numerous positions of public and private responsibility. He was the first editor of the first halfpenny evening paper in the Metropolis, and for fourteen years he was correspondent of a leading paper in the north of England, though his anonymity was so well preserved that not even the members of the staff, nor the man who paid his cheques, knew his name. He has won and lost a seat in the House of Commons, and has been President of the Free Land League and various other associations of a democratic kind. He has travelled through Persia, has dined with bishops and many other great men, and has had the unique experience of being at one time the only Government officer in all Lancashire. He knows the story of the Cotton Famine from beginning to end, and has told it in a book, and there have been few epoch-making events of our time in which he has not been actively concerned.

A court of justice in France has valued a pretty woman's nose at £280, the sum it has ordered to be paid for damage done to that organ in a cab accident. There are some things which reach the height of absurdity when brought to the touchstone of the law, and the attempt to set a legal value on the human frame, and on each particular member of it, is one of them. Who can say whether £280 or £28,000 is a just charge for a nose? Not all the wealth of the Transvaal mines can bring back the lost beauty, and it seems like an insult to say that a woman's beauty is well paid for at £280. Just as absurd does it seem to give a man fifty pounds for the loss of an eye, as a Queen's Bench jury—as it then was—did a year or two ago.

The law has hardly made up its mind on these points. A Southampton jury not long ago valued a husband who had been killed at a timber works at £117, but a jury in London has lately awarded £300 for a lighterman who was drowned in the London Docks. The First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine, on the other hand, recently assesses the value of a husband at £4 000, and a court at Luneville, France, awarded £1,000 to the parents of a boy of thirteen who was killed at a level crossing—£873 more than the Southampton Court awarded for the loss of a breadwinner. It is strange, too, to compare the £117 awarded for the loss of a husband with the £120 awarded to a Bolton labourer for the loss of his little finger, and it is odd, again, to compare the Bolton verdict with that of a jury at the Law Courts which recently assessed damages for the loss of a finger at £21. In both cases the victims were men, and the amount of the award seems ridiculous in comparison with the £1,000 awarded to the parents of a boy of eight whose fingers had been crushed in a gate. The law, we know, is not the simplest thing in the world to understand, and most people agree at some time or other with the immortal opinion of Mr. Bumble.

The Crystal Palace is celebrating its Jubilee, and celebrating it, oddly enough in a time of war. The universal peace of which its founders dreamed is a long way off—is not the Jubilee of the Palace itself being marked by a military exhibition! As a prophecy, the Palace has not been a huge success; but as a pleasure-house, in spite of its hard times, it must be set down as probably the most popular place of entertainment in the Empire. It has been visited by a vast crowd of people which outnumbers the combined populations of Great Britain and America, and there were present at the famous glass house only a few weeks ago more than 114,000 persons in one day.

It is wrong of playful Dame Nature, no doubt, to play ducks and drakes with chickens—if the phrase is not unpardonable—but its freaks have, at any rate, one advantage—they bring science into play with very creditable results. The doctors have been able to patch up nature's gaps, and the animal world has to day a surgical science quite its own. There are dogs with artificial teeth, pigeons and cows with wooden legs, dogs with glass eyes, and other animals with false hair, false tails, and false limbs of all kinds. There is, indeed, hardly a limit to the possibilities of animal surgery.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. C. Davison has collected numerous records from observers in eighty-four places of the sound of the discharges at Spithead on February 1. The results published in the June number of "Knowledge" are extremely curious. Observations were received from places as far distant as Alderton (near Woodbridge, Suffolk), 139 miles from the "Majestic." At several places the vibrations were occasionally strong enough to make windows shake. This occurred "at Lingfield (56 miles), Sutton (58 miles), Wallington (58 miles), and Richmond Hill (61 miles, in Surrey. While the sound-waves were thus heard at great distances, it is remarkable that in the immediate neighbourhood of Spithead they were almost or quite inaudible. The nearest place to the "Majestic" from which I received any record is Horley in Surrey, distant fifty miles. It does not of course follow that reports were never heard at a less distance, for most persons so situated would imagine their observations to be of little consequence, but the undoubted fact remains that many who went out to listen to the guns returned home disappointed. Thus, one correspondent, who was on a steamer just outside the line of battleships, could hear only the reports from the vessel nearest to him. At Portsmouth, the first signal that the procession was approaching the harbour came from a gun fired from the "Victory," which is stationed there; for even the sound of the guns on the coast defences were scarcely audible in the town. It is said that not a report was heard at Chichester (15 miles from the nearest battleship), Midhurst (22 miles), Winchester (20 miles), Frithan Plain (2 miles N.W. of Lyndhurst, 13 miles), Newbury (44 miles), Bournemouth (27 miles), and Yarmouth (I.W., only 10 miles). There can be little doubt, I think, that the varying direction of the wind over the southern half of England is mainly responsible for this curious result. If there were no wind and the temperature were uniform, the sound-waves from any gun would be spherical and the sound-rays rectilinear." Mr. Davison concludes by saying:—"Thus, the sound-rays were first of all retracted by contrary winds over the heads of observers between ten and forty-five miles, and were afterwards brought down again by favourable upper currents, so that the reports were clearly audible beyond fifty miles and up to 140 miles from Spithead, and were so loud at a distance of eighty-four miles that labourers in the fields put down their spades and listened."

"Maximite," the new high explosive, called after the inventor, Mr. Hudson Maxim, is like "lyddite" a picric acid compound, but is not so sensitive to shock as lyddite, which explodes against armour-plates without penetrating them. Maximite shells as recently tested at Sandy Hook, U.S., passed through plates from three to 12 inches thick, and exploded either in the plate or just beyond it. Such results have never been obtained before.

The new explosive is far more prowerful than gun cotton—is equal, in fact, to picric acid or nitro-glycerine—it can be fired from powder guns (6 pounders up to 12-inch in the Sandy Hook trials) at the highest velocity with safety, and it will stand a greater shock in striking armour. The U. S. artillery experts are well pleased with it, and seems to think that the American Government have now a high explosive far superior to that of any other country.

The "voandzou" is a bean from tropical Africa which by the analysis of M. Balland, communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, consists of 10 per cent. water, 19 of nitrogenous matter, 6 of fatty matter, 5 of amylaceous matter, and 4 of cellulose or sugar. A kilogram of voandzu contains the food required to support a man each day, namely, 120 to 150 grammes of nitrogenous matter, 50 grammes of fat, and 500 grammes of hydrate of carbon. The conclusion is that voandzu is a complete food in itself, and would be serviceable for troops in the field. It could, no doubt, be cultivated in most of our tropical or even hot countries.

The new magazine rifle of the German Infantry, "model 1898," as it is called, has been fully described in the French "Revue d'Artillerie" and the official "Guide for the use of the rifle and sabre-bayonet model 1898," published at Berlin. It resembles the last pattern of the Austrian Mannlicher rifle. The barren is made up of stad cylinders, or strictly speaking hollow, truncated cones, and the calibre is 7·90 millimetres. The sights mark from 200 to 2,000 yards (metres) and are the invention of Major-General Lange. It has an "obturator" and ex-extractor, and the cartridges are introduced into the magazine by twos or threes, during pauses in the fire. The bayonet is fixed so as not to interfere with the fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney does not think it superior to the French rifle, but looks forward to France adopting the automatic rifle which will give her an advantage over Germany.

The Canadians have begun to utilise their peat beds for fuel and motive power. The heat obtained is said to be greater than that from Cardiff coal. We may add that Herr Ziegler, of Oldenburg, has succeeded in making two qualities of coke, one brown the other black, from peat. The black is flameless, and can be used for all the purposes of coal; the brown or half-coke gives a slight flame, but is excellent for heating. The process yields methylated spirits and other residual products. The coke is cheaper than ordinary coke, and the Russian Minister of Ways of Communication is about to adopt it on the Nicholas railway.

An American journal gives results of experiments made on preserving eggs. Eggs preserved in salt water all become bad; wrapped in paper, 80 per cent. bad; plunged in a solution of salicylic acid and glycerine, 80 per cent. bad; rubbed with salt or coated with paraffin, 70 per cent. bad; plunged in a solution of alum or of salicylic acid, 50 per cent. bad; boiled for 15 seconds, 50 per cent. bad; coated with soluble glass, or with collodion or with varnish, 40 per cent. bad; coated with mixed varnish 20 per cent. bad; treated with boric acid and soluble glass, or with per manganate of potash, 20 per cent. bad; coated with vaseline, all good; plunged in lime water, or in a solution of soluble glass (silicate of soda), all good. Verb. sap.

We have already described the Langson system for mooring ships by sinking a metal plate in the mud. The system has now been applied in planting telegraph poles in soft ground. Water under pressure is forced into the soil and excavates the hole.

"Synthol" is a chemically pure substitute for absolute alcohol, and is used as alcohol except for internal consumption. It is colourless, less odorous, more solvent, and less irritating to eyes or skin than alcohol. It is equal to accohol in preparing stains, reagents, &c., and superior as a preservative.

The Swhedish explorer Sven Hedin has discovered a great "dead sea" in Thibet. The bottom is crusted with salt and everything put in the water becomes coated with salt. The surrounding country is quite sterile.

According to M. Gaston Bonnier, seedlings of beech contain ether methylsalicilic, an odorous substance which enters into the "essence of wintergreen," used in medicine for rheumatic pains.

Professor Le Chatellier, of the College de France, has discovered a new and improved process of making plaster of Paris. A company is being formed to work it, and has obtained a rich gypsum bed on the Oued Harbel, Algeria.

M. Auguste Denis, 17, Rue de la Fere, Saint Quentin, France, has introduced an automatic machine for carrying and mixing lump sugar in his factory.

The zoological section of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg has received information that the body of a mammoth in perfect preservation has been found near the river Holyma, in the north-east of Irkutsk. The eyes, mouth, and even the contents of the stomach remain. An expedition will be sent to bring it to St. Petersburg.

"Cocaine sniffing" is on the increase in the Southern States of America. The negroes sniff the drug, which produces an effect on them like that from smoking opium.

French naval authorities are going to test the efficacy of quck-firing guns against submarine boats. A hulk is to be moored at various depths and subjected to a plunging fire.

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The New York University's Hall of Fame has been dedicated and the different tablets unveled by distinguished men. Among the men already commemorated in this way are Asa Gray, Audubon, Morse Eli Whitney, and Robert Fulton.

"Dilpok" is another universal language of which a manual is published by the Abbe Marchand at Besancon. It is very simple and short, ja is one, jad first, jade firstly, jar ten, jak a hundred, jam a thousand, and so on.

It is proposed to found an International Botanists' Association at Geneva next August. One of the duties of the organisation will be to issue a bibliographical periodical, criticising all botanical publications impartially. The secretary of the movement is Dr. I. P. Lotsy, Wageningen Holland.

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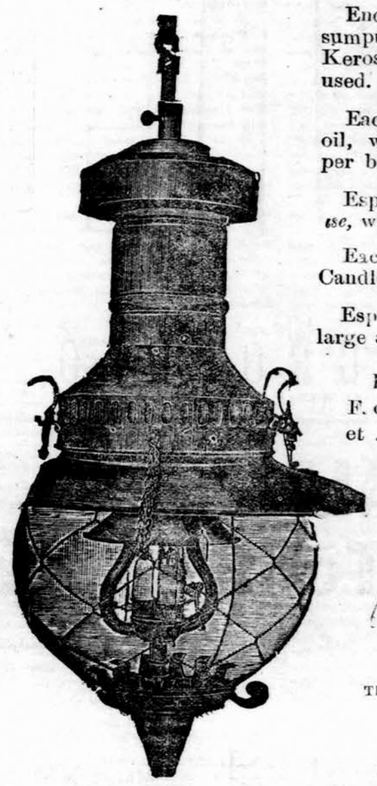


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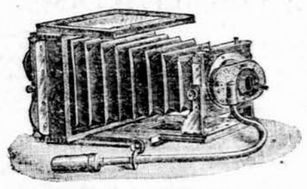
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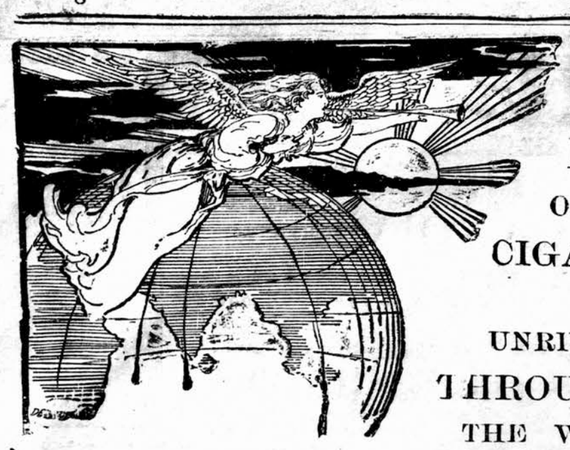
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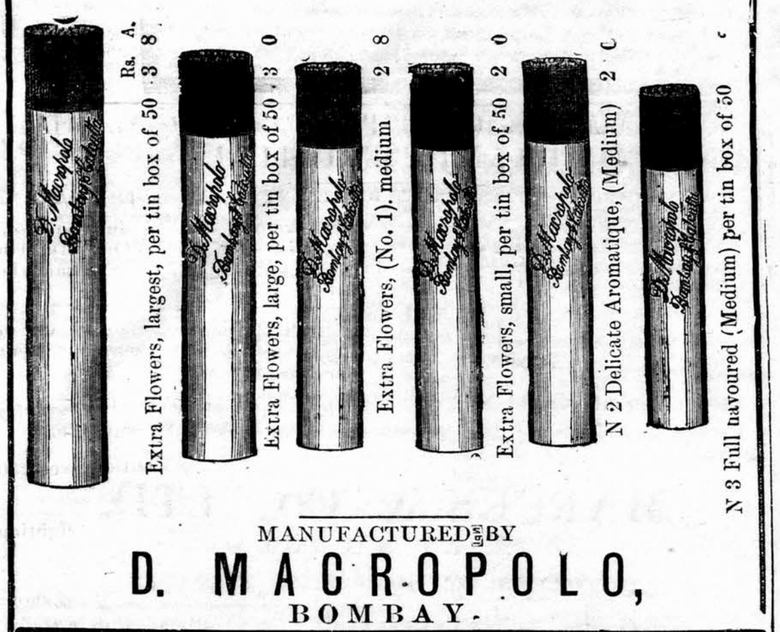
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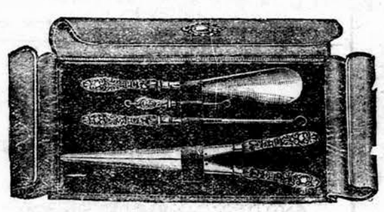
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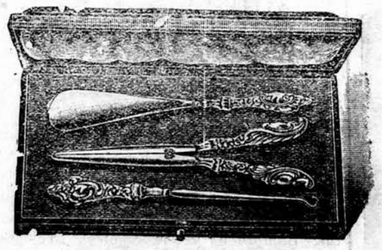
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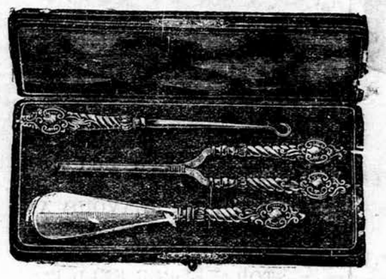

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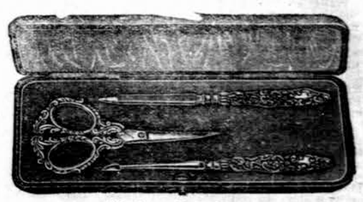

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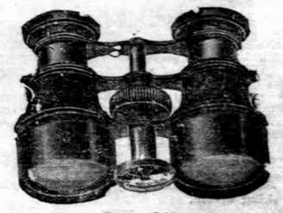
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